

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO ATKINSON HIGH SCHOOL REBELS

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, the Atkinson High School Rebels, of Pearson, GA, captured their first Georgia State Basketball Championship in school history, 71 to 64, over Decatur in the 1995 Class A boys title game on Sunday, March 11. The Rebels played inspired basketball despite the loss of someone very dear to the team and community. Ralph Foster, former pastor of Pearson Methodist Church, was a tremendous influence on a team destined to win the State title. The Rebels rallied around the loss of Foster as they dedicated the season and State championship to the late pastor and presented Mrs. Velma Foster with the trophy following the championship game. Coach Mike Putman has helped to build the character and work ethic necessary for these young athletes to succeed in life as well as the basketball court. Tough defense along with a balanced scoring attack were key ingredients as this group exemplified commitment to the team effort. The good people of the Eighth District are proud of these young athletes and their ability to set and stay focused on their goals during a time of great adversity. We salute their efforts and congratulate their accomplishments.

TRIBUTE TO MARY CREWS KORNEGAY

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the accomplishments of a talented and dedicated professional, Mary Crews Kornegay, who is retiring after many years of outstanding public service to the city of Newark, NJ.

Ms. Kornegay, embarked on her career with the city on November 22, 1960, during the administration of Mayor Leo P. Carlin, when she assumed the position of clerk stenographer. Her ability was quickly recognized, resulting in a series of promotions to other positions: Principal stenographer, deputy municipal court clerk; private secretary to the corporation counsel, chief clerk, office supervisor; and her present position, executive assistant, law department. In addition, she serves as the secretary to the city of Newark Insurance Fund Commission. Ms. Kornegay has served as chairwoman on the City's Employees Recognition Awards Committee since its inception. In addition, she serves on the Safety Committee, the Americans with Disabilities Act Committee and the Fleet Safety Board.

In addition, Ms. Kornegay continues her appointment to the New Jersey Supreme Court's Attorney Ethics Committee, as well as her elected position as secretary to the New Jersey Risk Management Association and serves on its executive board. She is also a member of the board of trustees of the Ensemble Theatre Company.

A graduate of Rutgers University, she received a Bachelor of Arts Degree with high honors in political science and urban studies. A member of the alumni association of Rutgers University College and Alpha Sigma Lambda-Beta Zeta Chapter Honor Society, she remains actively involved with Rutgers Alumni projects. She has the distinction of being the first student at Rutgers to receive a certificate in public Administration.

She received her certification from the certified manager's program through the New Jersey Department of Personnel and Rutgers University. She also completed the associate in risk management courses at Seton Hall University.

A lifetime resident of Newark, Ms. Kornegay has two children, Janine and Michael.

I know that my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives join me in congratulating Ms. Kornegay and wishing her all the best as she moves on to the next phase of her life. May she enjoy new pursuits in the many fulfilling and happy years ahead.

INTRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES-MEXICO BORDER WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AND A BILL TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE FOR U.S. COLONIAS

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to amend the Clean Water Act to provide a basic level of protection to human health and the environment for millions of United States citizens who live along our border with Mexico.

Specifically, the bill authorizes the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] to provide financial and other assistance to the Border Environmental Cooperation Commission [BECC], the International Boundary and Water Commission [IBWC], and other appropriate State, Federal, or local governmental agencies for the construction of waste water treatment facilities in the vicinity of the United States-Mexico border.

Simply put, Mr. Speaker, this legislation will save lives.

More than 9 million people live within 65 miles of the 2,000-mile-long United States-Mexico border. Rapid population growth on both sides of the border in conjunction with relatively unplanned development in Mexico, have overwhelmed the existing wastewater infrastructure in the region. The net result is raw sewage flowing into the United States and

contaminating our surface and ground water. It is an environmental and human health debacle of Third World proportions that threatens the health of millions of people.

In Nogales, AZ, as well as in many of the border regions of Texas, California, and New Mexico, the geography is such that the rivers and streams flow north. Many times, these "rivers" are nothing more than dry washes that run with water only during storms or when effluent is discharged. The Nogales Wash, which runs through the center of the town, is typical of these bodies of water. Nogales, AZ is a small town of approximately 25,000 people. It's sister city in Mexico, Nogales, Sonora, contains between 250,000 to 300,000 persons. The two cities are linked by family ties, a common heritage and language, and a shared environment. Unfortunately, a lack of infrastructure in Nogales, Sonora has turned the Nogales Wash into what the Arizona Republic described in a February 1994 article as "an open drainage ditch that carries industrial runoff and sewage right through the downtown" of Nogales, AZ.

While an international waste water treatment plant, operated through a binational agreement between the Mexico and United States sections of the International Boundary and Water Commission [IBWC], treats sewage from both Nogales, Sonora and Nogales, Mexico, the plant is near capacity and often exceeds capacity during storms. Since 1990, for 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, chlorine has been added to the wastewater in the Nogales Wash to kill the fecal bacteria. Yet, petroleum products and other industrial chemicals continue to pollute the wash. In 1991, the wash, which runs by homes, businesses, and school bus stops, actually caught fire. Once again, Mr. Speaker, I am not describing some impoverished developing nation, but a thriving city in the United States.

Recent studies by the University of Arizona and the Arizona Department of Health Services found that rates of lupus in Nogales, AZ are 4.5 times the national average. The rates of leukemia and multiple myeloma cancer were also found to be several times higher than the national average. While no evidence directly linking these abnormally high rates of disease to the pollution problems of Nogales has been found, there is a strong suspicion that such is the case. The report by the University of Arizona found that the incidence of lupus increased among residents living near the Nogales Wash, and the Department of Health Services stated that there is "strong evidence" that the high rate of lupus is a result "complex environmental exposures."

The problems of Nogales, AZ are, unfortunately, not unique to that city. Towns and municipalities along the border, from San Diego, CA to Brownsville, TX are experiencing similar environmental nightmares that demand attention from the Federal Government. Clearly, it is the Federal Government's responsibility to ensure that a U.S. city is not adversely impacted by waste products emanating from a

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

foreign national. Let me be clear, Mr. Speaker, in stating that the purpose of this legislation is to solve environmental crises that, while binational in nature, are adversely impacting communities in the United States. This is not public works legislation for Mexico, but a public health bill for the United States.

With the creation of the North American Development Bank [NADBANK] and the Border Environmental Cooperation Commission, we have begun the process of solving transboundary environmental problems in a binational manner. As the Federal agency with the primary responsibility for protecting human health and the environment, it is only proper that the EPA be able to commit its funds and resources to improving one of the most environmentally damaged areas of our country.

This bill is a Federal solution to a Federal problem, and I urge my colleagues to support its inclusion in the reauthorization of the Clean Water Act.

Mr. Speaker, I am also introducing, at the request of the administration, a bill to protect the environment and human health of those persons living in colonias along the border in the United States. These unincorporated communities lack basic waste water infrastructure and are being severely polluted by raw or partially treated sewage. Surface and groundwater contamination is rampant and these areas are fast becoming human health disasters.

The bill would authorize the EPA to make grants for the construction of wastewater treatment works to service these colonias. Under the provisions of the legislation, the States are required to provide 50 percent of the funding for these projects. There is desperate need for this assistance along our border with Mexico, especially in the State of Texas. Once again, Mr. Speaker, I want to make it clear that these monies are for waste water treatment works to benefit communities in the United States that are in desperate need of infrastructure most of us would consider rudimentary.

I want to acknowledge the leadership of Congressmen RON COLEMAN and KIKI DE LA GARZA in providing for colonias. Both members have introduced legislation to meet the needs of these communities, and I look forward to working with them to ensure that colonias all along the border become safe and healthy places in which to live.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank EPA Administrator Carol Browner for her leadership on these matters. Finally, after years of neglect under previous administrations, the United States-Mexico border is beginning to receive the attention it desperately needs. I commend Administrator Browner for her fine work and look forward to our continued efforts to improve the environment and health of our border communities.

TRIBUTE HONORING THE DELPHOS HERALD ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 125TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to one of the great newspapers of Ohio. This

year the Delphos Herald in Delphos, OH, celebrates its 125th year of publication. The city of Delphos is a community renowned for its civic pride and commitment to service. The paper has through the years epitomized this outstanding quality.

For the first quarter century, the Herald was a weekly paper. Its first editor in 1869 was David H. Tolan, and it was independent in its politics until 1877. After that, historical records indicate the Courant, a Herald rival, was considered the Republican newspaper while the Herald the Democrats'. Later both became nonpartisan and both served the community until 1961. In that year, the Herald was sold to its present owners and the Courant was discontinued.

Over the years, the Herald has been the chronicle of change. Marriage, births, and funeral announcements are dutifully reported to the area, as well as national news including the exploits of those of us in Congress. This hometown newspaper has consistently benefited from a high caliber personnel, including my chief of staff Mark Wellman, who in high school was a sports reporter for the Herald. In all this time, the Herald has distinguished itself as a quality newspaper. Under the leadership of its longtime editor, Esther Bielawski, I am confident it will continue to prosper.

Mr. Speaker, anniversaries are a time to reflect upon a steadfast tradition of service. They are also a time to look toward new horizons. It is obvious that the city of Delphos and the surrounding area have greatly benefited from the effort that was started in 1869. I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the achievements of the Delphos Herald and encourage the staff to continue to uphold what has become the standard for excellence in Ohio.

LEON P. KLEMENTOWICZ HONORED AS 1995 PULASKIAN OF THE YEAR

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues an outstanding constituent of mine in Greenpoint, Brooklyn. Leon P. Klementowicz represents the best of what Brooklyn is all about: Community, public service, and love for family. In recognition of his accomplishments, the Pulaski Association has selected Leon P. Klementowicz as its 1995 Pulaskian of the Year.

In order to truly appreciate Leon's long list of achievements, it helps to know a little bit about his upbringing. Leon is the youngest of three children born to Joseph Klementowicz and Stophie Sokolowska who had emigrated from Poland to the Melrose section of the Bronx, New York. After Leon's graduation from high school, he was drafted into the U.S. Army and served proudly during World War II. Rising to the rank of Combat Sergeant in the Third Infantry Division, Leon served on the front lines in Italy at (Anzio), France, Germany and Austria. During that time his bravery earned him the Silver Star, the Bronze Star and the Combat Infantry Badge.

After returning home from the war, he entered the funeral profession and married Irene Nieminski. Together they raised four wonderful

children: Joanne, Claudia Marie, Monica and Paul Leon. In 1958, they purchased the John Smolenski Funeral Home in Greenpoint, Brooklyn and became active members of the SS. Cyril and Methodius Parish.

Leon is also an active member of many other organizations, including the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, the Polish legion of American Veterans, the Fidelity Council of the Nights of Columbus, the Kosciuszko Foundation, the Smolenski Democratic Club and the Green Oaks Citizen's Club. He is also a director of the Polish and Slavic Center, an organization of over 35,000 members located in his beloved Greenpoint.

His work with Polish immigrants newly arrived in Greenpoint is well known throughout the community. His work earned Leon recognition by the Polish Government, which presented him with a medal at their consulate in Manhattan.

One of the most important community activities Leon takes part in every year is the Pulaski Day Parade. He took part in the very first Pulaski Day Parade in 1987 and has been an active member of the parade committee for over 35 years. He currently serves as a vice president on the committee and has been involved for many years in the coordination of the Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Parade Day. Leon has also helped to reorganize the Greenpoint Parade Committee which has become one of the largest and well prepared groups in the parade.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor to help Leon Klementowicz celebrate his selection as 1995's Pulaskian of the Year. He exemplifies what is best about America, and I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting Leon for his years of service to New York City and the Polish-America Community at-large.

174 YEARS OF GREEK NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 174th anniversary of Greek national independence, and to call for support here in the U.S. Congress for the rights of Greek nationals worldwide.

As we celebrate Greece's successful struggle for independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1821, let us not forget the continuing struggles of Greek people today—for basic religious and linguistic rights in Albania and Turkey, for peaceful coexistence and freedom in Cyprus, and for greater recognition of Greek sovereignty by its neighbors in Macedonia. The Greek people deserve our strong support as they strive for the very same rights and values we Americans hold so dear.

In my district, California's 50th Congressional District, I have the privilege of working with the George Pollos San Diego Chapter No. 505 of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association [AHEPA]. These Greek-Americans promote educational opportunities in the community, and are actively involved in international humanitarian issues. I am honored to join with them today to pay tribute to the Republic of Greece on its 174th birthday, and to call for congressional attention

to the ongoing struggles of Greek nationals in various parts of the world.

DRUG LEGALIZATION FICTION

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton, in his State of the Union Address, criticized Hollywood for the increased level of violence in film. Yet once again, the President was noticeably silent on the drug issue.

In the latest dangerous nonsense from Hollywood, the movie "Pulp Fiction," the character played by John Travolta exclaims how wonderful his recent trip to the Netherlands was, primarily because of their drug legalization policies.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit into the RECORD some crime and drug statistics, provided by K.F. Gunning, M.D., the president of the Dutch National Committee on Drug Prevention, for the years since the Netherlands implemented their legalization programs in the early 1980's.

1988–1992 cannabis use among pupils increased 100 percent; 1984–1992 use increased by 250 percent; shootings up 40 percent; car thefts up 62 percent; hold-ups up 69 percent.

Addict Rate in the Netherlands: From 1919–1993, there was a 30-percent rise in registered cannabis addicts. The total number of addicts registered with the Consultation Bureau for Alcohol and Drug Problems has risen 22 percent since 1988 to 54,000 addicts in 1993, of which 25,300 were new addicts.

Organized crime groups: 1988(3), 1991(59), 1993(93).

Mr. Speaker, the test has been conducted and the results are in from the Netherlands. And despite all the misinformation about the consequences of dangerous drug use being put out by the Partnership for Responsible Drug Information, the Drug Policy Foundation, and our friends in Hollywood, the legalization of drugs should never become a serious policy option.

ROBERT A. DEMPSTER

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, Robert A. Dempster was buried yesterday in Sikeston, MO, where he had lived most of his wonderful life. He died last Friday at age 82 after a long illness. Not many in this Chamber knew Robert; but he was my friend, and I cannot let go his passing without sharing a thought or several thoughts about this remarkable citizen who sought no fame, but deserved it; who made a fortune that to him was relevant only in how much he could do with it, not for himself, but to give away, to the benefit of universities and students, churches, hospitals and patients, and to other good causes in his community, region of the State, the State, and the country.

I shall ask permission to include newspaper articles about Robert that will reveal the depth

and breadth of his life, his career, his caring, his compassion, and his commitment. But I want to take this moment to note in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the closest thing we have to an official national diary, that it is Robert and people like Robert who give this country the inherent strength it has. Somehow, out there among us, is Robert with vision—the understanding of one's duty, the perspective to dream, and the ability to bring those dreams to reality, not for his personal aggrandizement, but for the benefit of all to share and enjoy in the finest, most uplifting and enduring sense.

Robert Dempster made a phenomenal mark in his 82 years. He will be long remembered by those whose life he touched, but also by countless others who will never have had the privilege of meeting him, but will be touched by the generosity of his spirit and his works.

I include a news article from the Cape Girardeau Southeast Missourian, March 26, a news article from the Standard-Democrat, Sikeston, MO, March 26, and an editorial from the Standard-Democrat, March 27.

I also include a special tribute, offered by the Southeast Missouri University Foundation.

[From the Southeast Missourian, March 26, 1995]

SOUTHEAST BACKER ROBERT DEMPSTER DIES (By Mark Bliss)

SIKESTON, Mo.—Retired lawyer and civic leader Robert A. Dempster, one of Southeast Missouri State University's major benefactors, died Friday, March 24, 1995, at his home at the age of 82 after an extended illness.

Dempster was a devoted friend of the Cape Girardeau school. His wife, Lynn Dempster, is a member of the school's Board of Regents.

Over the past 15 years, he contributed nearly \$2 million to the institution.

Dempster's contributions include \$1 million toward construction of a business building, which will be named in his honor. Construction of the \$15.8 million building is expected to begin in May and be completed by August 1996.

Visitation will be held today from 4 to 8 p.m. in Sikeston at the First United Methodist Church Dempster Chapel. Dempster contributed financially to the construction of the chapel in memory of his parents. The funeral will be Monday at 2 p.m. at the church. The Rev. Charles Buck will officiate, with burial in the Sikeston City Cemetery.

Dempster helped establish the Southeast Missouri University Foundation in 1983 and served as its first president. Over the years, the foundation has raised millions for the university.

"He was a wonderful man to us," university President Kala Stroup said Saturday.

Robert Foster, executive director of the foundation, mourned Dempster's death. "I lost a friend," he said.

Foster said Dempster was "the guiding genius behind the foundation."

Although not a graduate of the institution, Dempster devoted the last decade of his active life as an attorney and civic leader to promoting and supporting Southeast.

He was a good friend of Bill Stacy, the university's 12th president.

Dempster endowed scholarships for needy students, and funded the conversion of an apartment building into an academic building and construction of an auditorium for Crisp Hall of Nursing.

"We honor Robert A. Dempster for his vision, dedication and generosity, but first and foremost, we remember him as our friend," university officials said in a prepared statement.

Southeast wasn't the only school Dempster aided. He made numerous financial gifts to his alma mater, the University of Missouri, and particularly its law school. He served as a trustee for the law school.

He was appointed to the University of Missouri Board of Curators in 1978 by then-Gov. Joseph Teasdale and served a six-year term. He was chairman of the finance committee during his tenure on the board.

He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Scarritt College, a Methodist school in Nashville, Tenn.

He practiced law for more than 60 years, retiring in 1993 as managing partner of the Dempster, Barkett, McClellan and Edwards law firm. In 1994, he quit practicing law.

In 1993, he helped fund construction of the Missouri Delta Medical Center's rehabilitation complex, which bears his name.

Dempster was born April 8, 1912, in Ava, Ill., the son of George A. and Emma Dempster.

He moved to Sikeston with his parents in 1915. He attended Sikeston public schools, graduating in 1929.

He attended Central Methodist College in Fayette for two years and then transferred to the University of Missouri law school, graduating in 1934.

During his senior year in law school, he was elected city attorney for Sikeston.

In 1942, he became an officer in the Navy and spent 30 months on the island of Okinawa during World War II. He rose to the rank of lieutenant commander before leaving the Navy.

He resumed the practice of law in 1945 and served six years as Scott County's prosecuting attorney.

In 1960, he founded the Security National Bank of Sikeston. Mercantile Bank bought it in 1982, and he served as board chairman for the bank from 1960 to 1986.

He was a member of the First United Methodist Church, and served in a number of leadership positions. He also was involved in development of the Wesley United Methodist Church.

He was active in civic affairs. Over the years, he served on the chamber of commerce board and as president of the Sikeston Industrial Board.

Dempster served as an honorary colonel on the staff of two Missouri governors.

He and Beatrice Dobbins of Longmont, Colo., were married in 1943. She died in June 1973.

He and Lynn Matthews were married May 23, 1978.

Survivors include his wife, and three stepdaughters, Pam Waltrip of Sikeston, Paulette Mouchett of Jackson, Miss., and Vicki Burke of St. Louis.

Ponder Funeral Home is in charge of arrangements.

[From the Standard-Democrat, March 26, 1995]

LONGTIME SIKESTON ATTORNEY, ROBERT DEMPSTER, DIES

SIKESTON, MO.—Sikeston attorney and prominent citizen Robert A. Dempster died Friday, March 24, 1995, in his home following an extended illness. He was 82.

Born in Ava, Ill., on April 8, 1912, son of the late George A. and Emma Dempster, he moved to Sikeston with his parents in 1915, where he lived for the remainder of his life.

A 1929 graduate of Sikeston Public Schools, Dempster attended Central Methodist College at Fayette for two years. He then transferred to the University of Missouri School of Law, where he graduated in 1934. During his senior year in the law school, he was elected city attorney for Sikeston, and upon graduation he returned

to Sikeston and began his career as an attorney.

As an officer in the U.S. Navy, he spent 30 months on the island of Okinawa, Japan, in 1942. He retired as a lieutenant commander.

In 1943, he married Beatrice Dobbins of Longmont, Colo., and she preceded him in death in June 1973.

On May 23, 1978, he married Lynn Matthews Dempster and she survives.

He is also survived by three stepdaughters, Pam Waltrip of Sikeston, Paulette Mouchett of Jackson, Miss., and Vicki Burke of St. Louis.

Dempster resumed his law practice in 1945 and served as the Scott County prosecutor for six years. In early 1960, he founded, chartered and built the Security National Bank of Sikeston, for which he was chairman of the board until 1982, when the bank was purchased by Mercantile Bank of St. Louis. Following the purchase, he remained with Mercantile Bank for four years as chairman and president of the board.

In 1982, he assisted his friend Dr. Bill W. Stacy, then president of Southeast Missouri State University at Cape Girardeau, to organize the University Foundation and Copper Dome Society. He served as president of this foundation for two consecutive terms. He also endowed many scholarships at the university and donated the initial \$1 million gift for the new Business Education Building, which will bear his name. Dempster was honored by the university by being named "Friend of the University" in recognition of his service to the university.

He was appointed to the University of Missouri Board of Curators in 1978 by Gov. Joseph P. Teasdale, where he served for six years. Dempster was the chairman of the Finance Committee during his tenure on the board. Numerous gifts were donated by Dempster to the University of Missouri, particularly the University of Missouri Law School, where he has served as a trustee. He also served on the executive committee of the University of Missouri Development Fund Board and was a trustee of the Jefferson Club. Dempster was selected as a charter member in the Law Society and received an honorary membership in the Order of the Coif for his contributions to the bar and the new Law School Building at the University of Missouri School of Law.

In April 1984, he was appointed a trustee with the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md. "His love for the Navy made this the most revered appointment in his long career," stated a family member.

Active in Sikeston's civic affairs, Dempster served on the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, was president of the Sikeston Industrial Board, Kiwanis Club and Sikeston Boy Scouts of America, the American Cancer Society. He was also very active with the Young Democrats of America and had been an honorary colonel on the staff of two Missouri governors. He was known for his contributions to veterans organizations and was judge advocate of the local American Legion post.

In 1993, he was instrumental in the construction of the Robert A. Dempster Restart Physical Medicine Complex of Missouri Delta Medical Center. He also possessed an avid interest in education and was a member of the board of trustees of Scarritt College, a Methodist school located in Nashville, Tenn.

In 1993, he retired as managing partner of the Dempster, Barkett, McClellan and Edwards law firm, after nearly 60 years of practicing law.

A lifelong member of the First United Methodist Church, he served as a trustee, board member and lay leader, where he made a major contribution toward the construction and furnishing of the Dempster Memorial Chapel, in memory of his parents. He

was also instrumental in the organization of the Wesley United Methodist Church.

Friends may call from 4-8 p.m. today at the Dempster Chapel. Services will be conducted at 2 p.m. Monday in the sanctuary of the First United Methodist Church, with the Rev. Charles E. Buck, pastor, officiating.

Burial will follow in Sikeston City Cemetery.

Pallbearers will be: Phil Barkett Jr., Spencer Edwards, Kevin Edwards, Matt Sikes, Fred Scherer, Tom Burke, Greg Colwick and Bill Waltrip.

Honorary pallbearers will be: Robert L. "Bob" Meyer, David Blanton, Judge Marshall Craig, P.J. "Pete" Ponder, Maurice Stauffer, Dr. Leo A. Bruce, Dr. Bill Shell, Dr. Max Heeb, Dempsey Gardner, Dr. Wendell Weathers, Don Agnew, Cline Carter, C.P. Black Jr., James M. Baird, the Rev. Tom Geers, Weber Gilmore, Terry Fitzgerald, Rick Adams, Michael Jensen, Dr. Bill W. Terry, Pat Murbach Dobson, Dr. Kala M. Stroup, John Mobley, Dr. Tony Poole and Joel Montgomery Jr.

Ponder Funeral Home of Sikeston is in charge of arrangements.

[From the Standard-Democrat, March 27, 1995]

OUR VIEW: COMMUNITY BENEFITED FROM ROBERT DEMPSTER

You could spend an entire day recounting stories of Robert A. Dempster and still not scratch the surface. His life was one of accomplishment in law and business but, in the end, it was his generosity that will endure. Bob Dempster died Friday. Yet the stamp of his success and his compassion and concern for others will live forever. Not every community can boast a Bob Dempster. And Sikeston along with all of Southeast Missouri will benefit for generations from the legacy that remains.

If Bob Dempster had a chance to write his own obituary, we suspect it would concentrate on his military career. It was his years in the Navy and his later involvement with the Naval Academy that brought him the most pride. Dempster would have down played his millions of dollars in donations to higher education, his generosity toward the local hospital or his countless other financial assistance that he provided routinely. But as a community we cannot and will not forget that generosity.

Bob Dempster was quite simply a powerful man. He was respected by those in positions of great power who filed to his door for advice and counsel. He tool under his seasoned wing far too many to count. He had time for all.

He was proud to champion underdogs. In many ways, he considered himself an underdog as well. Yet through determination, hard work and a keen insight, he reached a plateau that few ever imagine. He liked to help others who displayed similar grit. He sought them out and prodded them on. That part of his personality can never be measured.

And Bob Dempster could spin a yarn. He would relive, with a special gleam in his eyes, the baseball exploits of his youth. He would tell of Sikeston's early days when only two lawyers called Sikeston home. With his faithful dog Judge by his side, he would speak candidly of those days. You could tell in a sense that he missed them.

He once had a young client injured in a car accident. He arranged to have the youngster "sworn in" as an honorary deputy sheriff. The smile from that young boy—a snaggletoothed wide smile that went from ear to ear—was the reward Dempster wanted. I'm not sure how the case turned out but on that day, that young boy was a winner. And there were others. Thousands of others.

Robert A. Dempster will be remembered not so much for who he was but for what he

did. He left a mark on so many that his legacy will remain for generations to come. And if our time on this earth is gauged by what we leave behind, Bob Dempster left his handprint far and wide. He will be remembered.

ROBERT A. DEMPSTER: FRIEND OF THE
UNIVERSITY

A MEMORIAL TRIBUTE FROM SOUTHEAST
MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY

The Southeast Missouri State University community mourns the passing of a great friend and benefactor, Robert A. Dempster. He is remembered with extraordinary affection and respect by those with whom he worked on behalf of the University and its students.

Although not a graduate of the institution, Robert A. Dempster devoted the last decade of his active life as an attorney and civic leader to promoting the welfare and building the excellence of Southeast Missouri State University, and to providing access to quality higher education for the young people of this region.

In 1983, Robert A. Dempster suggested the formation of a new organization, the Southeast Missouri University Foundation. His experience as a member of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri, where he was active in the initiation of private fundraising efforts, proved invaluable to the Southeast Foundation at its inception.

As the first President of the Southeast Foundation, Robert A. Dempster issued a challenge which has been accepted by thousands of men and women during the past 12 years. "I became a part of the Foundation," Mr. Dempster wrote in 1984, "because of my deeply held feeling that substantial support from the private sector is necessary if Southeast Missouri State University is to continue to maintain the highest academic standards * * *. Our University must be given whatever support is necessary to continue its long tradition of excellence."

Robert A. Dempster was tireless in his activities on behalf of the University, and his generosity was truly legendary—including the endowment of scholarships for needy students, the donation of an auditorium for the Crisp Hall of Nursing, and providing gifts for two buildings, the current Robert A. Dempster Hall, and a splendid new facility for the University's College of Business which will be named in his honor.

We honor Robert A. Dempster for his vision, dedication, and generosity, but first and foremost he was our friend. To his widow, family and other friends, we extend heartfelt condolences.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4) to restore the American family, reduce illegitimacy, control welfare spending and reduce welfare dependence:

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to oppose amendments which restrict the rights of legal immigrants to collect Government benefits, such as Medicaid, food stamps, and disability aid.

Denying basic safety net services to non-citizens who, in many cases, have resided in the United States for much of their lives, discriminates among residents who have paid their taxes, contributed to the growth of the U.S. economy, served in the Armed Forces, and, like millions of their native-born counterparts, have played by the rules in the hope of realizing their own American dream.

This legislation would erode basic American values by denying equal treatment under law to law-abiding taxpayers who have done nothing but choose to make the United States their home. This bill punishes legal immigrants for making that decision.

This legislation also robs communities all over the country of the taxes paid by legal immigrant residents—taxes that would be taken by the Federal Government, but not returned to those same communities in the form of health care and other needed benefits. Recent studies show that immigrants pay \$25 to \$30 billion more in taxes each year than they use in services. Such funds will no longer flow back to our local communities under this bill.

This bill would also deny basic survival assistance to children who are legal permanent residents. Most of these children will go to school, and some day work, and pay taxes, and contribute to American society together with our own children. Denying them benefits is a failure to invest in our own future.

Mr. Chairman, the anti-immigrant provisions contained in this extreme Republican measure are ill-conceived and mean-spirited. They will result in increased costs to our cities and States and will worsen the discrimination already felt by many in our Nation's immigrant communities.

I urge my colleagues to vote against H.R. 4 and vote for the Mink substitute.

TRIBUTE TO DR. DENNIS BERGE

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I rise today to honor a friend and fellow educator from San Diego State University who passed away this month—Dr. Dennis Berge.

Dr. Berge dedicated his life to our community and our country. He taught at Crawford and Hoover High Schools in San Diego and, in 1963, joined the faculty at San Diego State, where he taught until his retirement in 1992.

I was privileged to be a History Department colleague of Dr. Berge's for more than two decades. Dr. Berge authored many articles and reviews on western U.S. history and the city of San Diego, but was best known as an expert on the history of the Mexican-American War, U.S. continental expansionism and the American West. He was an active member of the Western Historical Society and the Organization of American Historians. As a professor, he was known to his students for his thoughtful lectures, rigorous intellectual standards, and careful attention to the academic needs of his students.

Dr. Berge served in the Army during the Korean war and commanded an armored platoon. He was awarded the Bronze Star for heroic achievement in action near Soubyok, Korea, on July 11, 1953.

After being discharged from the Army as a first lieutenant in November 1953, he resumed his studies at San Diego State University, where he received his Bachelor and Master of Arts Degrees in History. He subsequently received a Ph.D. in History at the University of California, Berkeley.

As a faculty member at San Diego State University, he assumed numerous administrative duties such as Chair of the Department of History for 6 years and member of the Faculty Senate.

My thoughts and prayers go out to his wife, Priscilla Ann, and his family.

STEP-UP

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of this body a program in my district of Florida which has shown great promise in moving people from welfare to work.

The program, created by the Fort Lauderdale Housing Authority, is called Step-Up. It is designed to provide people living in poverty with the skills they need to remove themselves from public assistance by allowing the housing authority to hire people who live in its units to do renovation work on its property.

Program participants are paid \$4.30–4.50 an hour, work an average of 32 hours per week, and must join a high school equivalency program. Those who finish will have two options: A scholarship at the local Broward Community College, or continuing with work and training. Participants, young adults between the ages of 18 to 25, learn trades from outside contractors who are asked to donate training and materials to the project.

Mr. Speaker, everybody will benefit from this program. Unskilled young adults will be trained and educated, and sorely needed renovations will be made to public housing stock. The Step-Up Program provides meaningful options through opportunities for employment, job training, and educational achievement. It will enable people who have traditionally been socially and economically disenfranchised to move from government dependency to self-sufficiency and employability.

I salute the Fort Lauderdale Housing Authority and all of the people who have made this program possible. And I encourage housing authorities all over America to look to this program as a model for teaching our children viable and valuable skills, giving them hope, and helping them secure an education and a future.

LEGISLATION TO CHANGE BUDGET SCOREKEEPING RULES

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, Jr.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, last week I introduced legislation, H.R. 1325, to change the current budget scorekeeping rules as they relate to Federal real estate transactions. As

chairman of the Public Works and Transportation Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds in the last Congress, I held several hearings on the way in which the Office of Management and Budget scores Federal real estate transactions. The hearings underscored previous findings by the General Accounting Office that the Federal Government is wasting hundreds of millions of dollars a year in unnecessary long-term leases. This waste is due primarily to the fact that current budget scorekeeping rules prevent the General Services Administration from pursuing a full range of financing options to meet the Federal Government's office space needs.

In response to these findings, I moved in a bipartisan fashion and introduced legislation to solve the problem. The bill I introduced in the last Congress, H.R. 2680, was co-sponsored by leaders from both parties on the Committee, including NORMAN MINETA, BUD SHUSTER, JOHN DUNCAN and ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON.

In the summer of 1994, H.R. 2680 was approved by the Public Works and Transportation Committee and referred to the Government Operations Committee. Last August, the Government Operations Committee heard testimony from NORM MINETA and myself on behalf of the legislation as part of a series of hearings the committee held on the budget process. Unfortunately, the bill was never acted on by the House prior to adjournment. The bill I introduced last week, H.R. 1325, is identical to the bill I introduced in the last Congress.

H.R. 1325 would change Federal budget accounting rules to allow GSA to utilize a full range of financing mechanisms in meeting Federal office space needs. Under current Federal budget scorekeeping rules, which were established in the 1990 Budget Act, the entire cost of a Federal construction project or building purchase, must be scored in the first year of the project, rather than amortized over the actual construction period, or over the expected life of a purchased building. For leases, the rules require that only the annual rent costs be scored. The end result is that operating leases have become the most attractive vehicle for GSA, the Federal Government's real estate arm, to meet the housing needs of Federal agencies—even through in the long-term it is the most costly.

The bill amends the Public Buildings Act of 1959 to treat Federal real estate transactions in the same manner they were treated prior to the implementation of the 1990 Budget Act. The bill would allow GSA to utilize alternative financing mechanisms, such as lease-purchases or time financing.

In 1975 GSA's leasing budget was \$388 million. In 1994 GSA is slated to spend more than \$2.5 billion on Federal leases. A December 1989 report issued by GAO analyzed 43 projects that GSA might have undertaken if capital financing were available to replace space that GSA would otherwise lease. GAO estimated that, over a 30-year period, constructing the 43 projects instead of leasing, would have saved taxpayers \$12 billion.

Financing by lease purchase is inappropriately being compared by OMB to direct Federal construction, when the correct comparison should be with the cost long-term leasing. My goal is to ensure that GSA has all the financing tools available to the private sector. Currently GSA does not have the ability to get the

best possible deal for the taxpayer—because of the scoring rules. GSA should be able to, on a project by project basis, determine the most cost effective and efficient way to finance a particular Federal real estate transaction. My bill will give GSA this ability. In the long term, H.R. 1325 will save the taxpayer hundreds of millions of dollars. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

TRIBUTE TO RIVERDALE HIGH
SCHOOL FOOTBALL TEAM

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the accomplishments of a dedicated group of young men who worked together in the true spirit of sportsmanship to achieve a long-awaited goal.

The group is the Riverdale High School football team of Murfreesboro, TN, and the goal was winning the State 5-A football championship.

These men of Riverdale High trained vigorously, played tirelessly, and deserve recognition for a job well done.

I congratulate each member of the team, their head coach, Gary Rankin, and all the assistant coaches, managers, trainers, and team doctors. I know they won't soon forget their milestone.

The players are true champions: Emil Michell, Gerald Griffin, Corey Carney, Carlos Tigg, Marcus Smith, Eric Locke, Larry Floyd, Johna Martin, Ryan Miller, Michael Knox, Craig Hill, Delaney Solomon, Joe Hill, Jerome Verge, Gabriel Nelson, Alvin Duke, Fernando Bryant, Howard Henderson, Elgene Porter, Ryan Maloney, Ron Smith, Jeremy Maurer, Kevin Litchford, Chris Long, Kelly Faulkner, Keith Jordon, Chris Barnett, Reggie Smith, William Henry, Andrew Smotherman, Brian Davis, Greg Smith, James Baxter, Doug Austin, Andy Risner, Joel Young, Shawn Bowers, Billy McKinley, Justin Tate, Brett Martin, Jerod Wade, Brian Barnett, Jeff Lee, Robb Soapes, Todd Harris, Michael Nobles, David Coppeans, Craig Underwood, Travis Brown, J.R. Crockett, Chuck Harris, Joe Oliver, Shavis Randell, Brian Austin, Antron Peebles, Jason Staples, David Merrill, David Hennessee, Matt Austin, John Simpkins, Phil Sisambath, Kevin David, and Ryan White

CROATIAN CIVIC CLUB OF MILWAUKEE NAMES VIOLET JELIC
CROATIAN OF THE YEAR

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Ms. Violet Jelic on being named Croatian of the Year by the Croatian Civic Club of Milwaukee.

In selecting Violet as Croatian of the Year, the Croatian Civic Club has honored a woman who has done much to promote and preserve her proud Croatian-American heritage and who has made a direct impact on the lives of many people in our community.

As a member and past president of the Croatian Civic Club, Violet has played an instrumental role in keeping the traditions of the Croatian-American community alive and vibrant in the Milwaukee area. Through her involvement with the Croatian Radio Hour she shares the richness of her Croatian heritage with our entire community.

In addition to her involvement in cultural activities, Ms. Jelic has shown herself to be a person who is concerned about the less fortunate and who is committed to living out the principles of her Catholic faith. Whether she is leading prayers in her church, visiting the sick, or inviting hospitalized Croatian soldiers to stay in her home, Violet has demonstrated a willingness to transform her beliefs into effective action. Among those wounded soldiers who have benefited from her efforts are Srecko Filipovic, Dusko Bujak, and Darko Crnojevic, to name just a few.

Violet Jelic has clearly set an example for our entire community. I join the Croatian Civic Club in commending Violet Jelic on her outstanding efforts and I congratulate her on being named Croatian of the Year.

TRIBUTE TO DODGE COUNTY HIGH
SCHOOL INDIANS

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, the Dodge County High Indians boys basketball team recently won the AA Georgia State Championship for the first time in the 37 year history of the school. The Indians tenacious defense and unselfishness on the offensive side of the ball is a tribute to their commitment to the team effort. These young athletes have demonstrated the desire and will to win that is a reflection of the support and direction of the Dodge County community. Dodge County is coached by second-year head coach Willis Jones who has helped in building a competitive attitude based on the unity and work ethic necessary for these athletes to excel as they venture into the ever competitive game of life. The development of these skills will prove vital as this group prepares for their future. Through hard work and dedication along with their commitment to the "TEAM", these athletes are an inspiration to the people of the Eighth District and we salute their efforts.

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF
BROWDER-CASTLE AMENDMENT
TO H.R. 1215

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, today my colleagues GLEN BROWDER, FRED UPTON, BILL ORTON, BILL MARTINI, and I are filing an amendment to H.R. 1215, the Tax Relief Act of 1995. Our bipartisan amendment would condition the implementation of the tax cuts in the bill on enactment of legislation that will result in a balanced budget in 2002. Under our amendment, the tax cuts could take effect as

soon as the Office of Management and Budget certifies that legislation has been enacted into law that puts us on a glide path toward a balanced budget. The tax cuts could be rescinded if we do not achieve specific deficit reduction targets in the subsequent fiscal years.

In short, if Congress and the President have the courage to pass a budget reconciliation bill this year that lowers the discretionary spending caps and makes the necessary program changes to end the runaway growth in entitlement programs like Medicare and Medicaid, then the tax cuts would begin on the same timetable as proposed in the tax bill.

We strongly support reducing the tax burden on the American people, but we believe our constituents have sent us an unmistakable message: cut spending first. It is not responsible public policy to enact tax cuts before Congress has fully faced up to the tough decisions that have to be made to bring government spending in line with its revenue. While most Americans would certainly like a tax cut, public opinion polls indicate that Americans place a higher priority on deficit reduction. These polls are reinforced by the actual comments of many individual Americans who appeared at the series of field hearings held by the House Budget Committee earlier this year. In Ohio, Arizona, South Carolina, New Jersey, and Montana Americans revealed a common sense skepticism about indulging ourselves today while promising to ease the future debt burden on our children. They want spending cut first. If Congress can actually perform that difficult task then they'd welcome a tax cut.

We believe it is imperative that we do not let them down. If Congress approves \$190 billion in tax cut this year, but then finds itself unwilling or unable to make the tough choices to reduce spending, we will not only add hundreds of billions of dollars to the national debt but we will further damage the voters' faith in their representatives. We believe that tax cuts and spending cuts must go together. The benefit or reduced taxes on families and businesses should be our reward for tackling the difficult decisions necessary to reduce Federal spending to the point where we can actually achieve a balanced budget.

While our amendment requires a tough standard to be met, it does provide a real reward. If Congress is willing to make all the tough choices to reduce spending this year and the President signs those changes into law, the tax cuts could begin without delay. The tax benefits would continue as long as the Government meets its annual deficit reduction milestones on the way to a balanced budget. These targets would force Congress to ensure that it is really saving money and not just playing budget games to delay real cuts.

Tying tax cuts to deficit reduction brings the American people directly into the process. They will be reminding their representatives to reduce spending so they can see the results on their tax forms and in their pocketbooks. We would all have an interest in making sure the budget process succeeds.

This amendment is an insurance policy for deficit reduction. It is consistent with the Contract With America and our pledge to cut spending first. It is supported by a bipartisan coalition of Members and it just makes sense. We will ask the House Rules Committee to make this amendment in order when the House considers H.R. 1215 next week. I urge

my colleagues to support this reinforcement of our commitment to deficit reduction.

TRIBUTE TO GRACE INGLIS AND
MATTHEW JAMES JAGO, JR.

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker I rise today to pay tribute to Grace Inglis and Matthew James Jago, Jr. of Woodbridge Township for their numerous years of service as teachers. The Woodbridge Metro Chamber of Commerce and the Woodbridge Education Foundation will be honoring these dedicated teachers for their excellence in education on March 29, 1995.

Ms. Inglis began her career in the Woodbridge Township school district in 1974 at school #28 [Matthew Jago School]. She worked there as a teacher assistant, but felt she could contribute more to the school system. She wanted to improve herself and take on greater responsibilities. Ms. Inglis began her course of study at Middlesex County College to receive her teacher-aide certification.

For several years Ms. Inglis has been the coordinator of the Special Teacher Center. The center provides all special education teachers with resources in training, and extra guidance for teachers dealing with students who have difficulty learning. She realizes the importance of helping our youth, because these children are our future leaders. Her investment in educating our children has been a great service to our Nation, the 13th Congressional District, and to the Woodbridge Township.

Mr. Jago has devoted 19 years to the Woodbridge Township school district. He received his masters in education from Trenton State College and specializes in teaching the disabled. Mr. Jago has been blessed with extraordinary skill, and patience. He has devoted his career to teaching children with special learning difficulties. His expertise is in working with the perceptually impaired, and the neurologically impaired. His efforts on their behalf has helped them reach their educational potential.

Not only has Mr. Jago excelled in his teaching career, but also in his responsibilities as a citizen. Mr. Jago has volunteered for Hand in Hand, Special Olympics, and as a Sunday school teacher. He has received numerous awards including the Governor's Recognition Award, and the Nominee-Excellence in Education Award. Mr. Jago has served as cub master of Cubscout Pack 31 in Port Reading, and as the playground counselor at the Woodbridge Park. His participation in these activities show his commitment to helping today's youth grow into successful adults.

Ms. Inglis and Mr. Jago have dedicated themselves to our youth. I ask that you please join me in honoring these excellent educators for their great works in the Woodbridge Township school district.

THE CENTENNIAL OF THE DE
YOUNG MEMORIAL MUSEUM

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the M.H. de Young Memorial Museum of San Francisco. This great museum, founded at the close of the 19th Century, remains one of San Francisco's landmarks and a leading institution for collections and exhibitions in the United States.

It was in 1894 that newspaper publisher M.H. de Young, organized a fair to showcase the strength and diversity of the California economy. In record time, the California Midwinter International Exposition of 1894 was a dramatic success, so much so that de Young, the Director General of the Exposition, convinced city leaders to retain the Fine Arts Building from the exposition in Golden Gate Park. This building became the centerpiece of de Young's drive to form a museum in memory of the fair, to create a collection of "treasures and curios for the entertainment and instruction of the people of California."

On March 21, 1895, the Memorial Museum was opened as, de Young put it, "to create a nucleus of what someday would be a great museum." In a few short years, over half a million visitors a year passed through its turnstiles. It survived the earthquake of 1906, and in 1915, de Young had concluded that the growing collection and crowds at the museum required a new structure. De Young commissioned an architect to draw plans for a new building, and arranged the funding for the building from private donors and his own savings. On April 15, 1917, the cornerstone was laid for the new building, which, as the invitations stated, was to be the "New Memorial Museum." By the mid-1920's, other sections, including the tower, were added to the museum, and attendance was then said to equal the New York Metropolitan Museum and surpassed that of the Smithsonian.

In 1924, the museum's board of trustees was incorporated into the San Francisco City Charter by a vote of the people. The same vote saw M.H. de Young recognized for his contributions to the museum by adding his name to the formal title which stands today: The M.H. de Young Memorial Museum.

Through the 1930's, the de Young developed its reputation as a museum of international significance. Major exhibitions from Europe now included San Francisco, and many began under the de Young's leadership. Beginning in the 1930's, major exhibitions on American art in 1935 and 1939 presaged the museum's later emphasis on the field, including an exhibition showcasing Bay Area photographers who became household names: Ansel Adams, Edward Weston, and Imogen Cunningham.

In the 1960's, the de Young secured the rights to Avery Brundage's magnificent collection of Asian Art, eventually helping to establish the Asian Art Museum. The de Young also continued its aggressive exhibition of young American artists, including some only just becoming known, such as Wayne Thiebaud, Richard Diebenkorn, and Robert Arneson.

In 1972, the de Young Memorial Museum and the California Palace of the Legion of Honor merged to operate as The Fine Arts Museum of San Francisco, an operating structure still in place. Nevertheless, the de Young Memorial Museum continues to hold its separate identity to the art world, bringing breathtaking exhibitions of Van Gogh, the treasures of King Tutankhamen, the murals of Teotihuacan, and the Impressionists to the people of the San Francisco Bay Area. The de Young's reputation for its American art continued with important retrospectives of American giants such as Andrew Wyeth and Grant Wood.

Mr. Speaker, the de Young Memorial Museum is 100 years young, still growing, but now a great museum which continues to be a nucleus of great exhibitions. It will celebrate its Centennial with a landmark showing of some of the last paintings of Claude Monet, entitled "Monet: Late Paintings of Giverny from the Musee Marmottan." On behalf of the Congress, let us salute all those who, for 100 years, have contributed to the success—past, present, and future—of the de Young Memorial Museum.

KEY CHRONOLOGY OF DE YOUNG MEMORIAL
MUSEUM

1894, San Francisco Civic Leaders organize 1894 California Midwinter International Exposition. Midwinter chosen to showcase the benign climate of the Bay Area. M.H. de Young is the driving force behind the Exposition.

1895: De Young, convinced that a Museum located in a Park was always popular (after touring Met in Central Park), leads drive to have a "memorial museum" to commemorate the 1894 Fair in Golden Gate Park.

1895, MARCH 21: Memorial Museum is dedicated.

1915: De Young commissions Louis Mullgardt, architect of the 1915 Panama-Pacific Fair, to design a new building to replace Midwinter Fair buildings. De Young arranges financing from donors and his own money.

1917: Cornerstone laid for what is now present day de Young Memorial Museum.

1924: Museum now part of City Charter. Name changed in Charter Amendment to "M.H. de Young Memorial Museum."

1932: Group f.64 show held at de Young, showcasing Ansel Adams, Edward Weston, and Imogen Cunningham.

1933: Dr. Walter Heil becomes director of de Young. Remains until 1960.

1935: First major exhibition of American painting at de Young.

1939: Major exhibition on American art entitled "Frontiers of American Art."

1949: Due to decay and danger, external ornaments of de Young Museum structure are removed. They include allegorical figures and symbols of California, including Spanish conquistadors, Franciscan padres, pioneer man and woman, science industry, and art.

ca late 1950's: negotiations begin for acquisition of Avery Brundage collection of Asian art, led by Gwin Follis.

1961: Heil retires. Jack McGregor takes over, begins construction of new wing for Asian art.

1969: Asian Art Museum "splits off" from de Young.

1969: Ian McKibbin White takes over as acting Director of de Young for Van Gogh exhibition.

1972: de Young and Legion of Honor merge as The Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco.

1973: Andrew Wyeth retrospective.

1976: Grant Wood retrospective.

1979: "Treasures" of Tutankhamen brings 1.8 million visitors.

1981: "Art of Louis Comfort Tiffany: exhibition."

1986: "The New Painting: Impressionism" exhibition.

1987: Harry S. Parker III becomes Director of The Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco.

1995: Trustees decide on a \$96 million plan to demolish present building housing de Young Memorial Museum, build new structure on site.

1995: Monet: Late Paintings at Giverny from the Musee Marmottan opens in San Francisco.

ONCE AGAIN, BILL CLINTON SIDES AGAINST OUR MILITARY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, last week, in a meeting with college students, President Clinton told them that it would be justifiable to remove ROTC programs from campuses if the colleges objected to the policy of "don't ask, don't tell".

Mr. Speaker, as a consequence of the President's position, I intend to offer amendments to several of the appropriations bills to insure that no Federal financial assistance goes to any college or university which has a policy of denying ROTC on campus. A group of alternative lifestyle students and draft-dodging, socialist professors are simply not going to set defense policy in this country. And if they do deny ROTC programs on their campuses, they had better be prepared to go without Federal financial assistance of any kind.

The U.S. Congress, after months of difficult work, reached a workable compromise. It was not a compromise that either side was particularly pleased with, but it was approved by the Congress and signed into law by President Clinton.

If this President lacks the leadership to support this policy, I will reopen the issue and put it back on his desk several times this year and next, during the Presidential election. Once again, President Clinton is showing his true colors by supporting the alternative lifestyle crowd at the expense of our men and women in uniform.

GOP WELFARE PLAN WEAKENS FOSTER CARE POLICIES

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, in 1980 I was the principal House author of P.L. 96-272, the landmark law that reformed Federal foster care and adoption laws, and established both a priority for preventive service and legal protections for foster children to assure them access to services and an appropriate foster placement. In addition, this important law provided Federal supports for adoption of children who could not be returned to their natural families.

The Republican welfare reform bill passed narrowly by the House last week is unfair to

many, but none more so than the foster children who have no one to turn to but government for essential care. By eviscerating P.L. 96-272, the Republican bill will return us to the sorry situation prior to its enactment when States and even the Federal Government were unable even to tell us the number of children in foster placement, let alone the appropriateness of those placements, what services were being offered to the child and the natural parents, and what the long-term plan was for that child.

Foster children today enjoy far better legal protection than prior to 1980, but many States still need to be pressured to comply with the law's safeguards for these most vulnerable of children. In fact, nearly half of the States are today under court order, or have been sued, for violating the law.

Yet despite the general sympathy for moving programs back to the local government, many of these entities recognize they cannot manage a foster care program on their own or without the support and guidance provided by P.L. 96-272. Indeed, organizations like the National Association of State Legislators and the National Association of Counties are on record as opposing the way the Republican welfare bill undermines the foster care policies of the last 15 years and places children at risk.

It took 5 years of hard effort, working with States, children's organizations, the courts, and many others to achieve the major reform of 96-272. Yet foster children were barely recognized in the debate over the welfare bill of 1995.

Let us not make foster children again the forgotten children. Let us not throw out important and valuable reforms based on some half-baked ideological crusade. I am hopeful that the Senate, which played a key role in the development of 96-272, will again intervene to save the safeguards that have improved the foster care system, and helped hundreds of thousands of children have a better chance at permanency and success.

HONORING ANTHONY W.W. TANTILLO

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, on April 1, 1995, the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum, the Grand Council of New York and the Claremont Council No. 1655 will be holding an investiture ceremony for 82d legion of honor member Anthony W.W. Tantillo.

Mr. Tantillo, a lifelong Bronx resident, is being honored for his many years of service and dedication to the Royal Arcanum. In addition, Mr. Tantillo has been an active member of the Columbus Alliance and the Sons of Italy.

I am sure that Mr. Tantillo's family, neighbors and friends join me in congratulating him on this achievement.

NOTING THE PASSING OF REV. MICHAEL J. LAVELLE; PRESIDENT OF JOHN CARROLL UNIVERSITY

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise with sadness today upon learning of the passing of Rev. Michael J. Lavelle on Saturday, March 25, 1995. For the past 7 years, Father Lavelle served as President of John Carroll University, which is located in my congressional district. I join members of the Cleveland community, the John Carroll University family, and others in mourning the passing of this distinguished individual.

In an article which appeared in the March 26th edition of the Plain Dealer, Father Lavelle is referred to as a "strong visionary, capable president and friend." These words are very appropriate in describing an individual whose academic career spanned 26 years, and whose devotion as a Jesuit priest earned him the admiration and respect of his colleagues throughout the Nation. Additionally, those of us who benefited from Father Lavelle's friendship recall his love and concern for his fellow man. Over the years, I enjoyed a close working relationship with Father Lavelle and his staff at John Carroll. I admired him for his strong leadership and commitment to educating our youth.

Mr. Speaker, the Plain Dealer article brings into greater perspective the life and contributions of an individual who will never be forgotten. I want to share this article with my colleagues and the Nation. Father Lavelle was very special to those who knew him. I extend my deepest sympathy to his sister, Helen Lavelle, and the entire John Carroll University family.

JCU'S LAVELLE DEAD AT 60

LEADER IN ACADEMIA AND JESUIT ORDER

(By Richard M. Peery)

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.—The Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, a Jesuit priest whose long and distinguished career led him to the presidency of John Carroll University, died yesterday at the A.M. McGregor Home in east Cleveland.

He never regained consciousness after collapsing Feb. 27 from severe cardiac arrhythmia, while working out at the university's physical fitness center. He was 60.

"Father Lavelle was a strong visionary, capable president, and he was also a friend," said Frederick F. Travis, acting JCU president. "He was very well liked on campus and was a popular choice for president in 1988 among both faculty and staff."

During Lavelle's tenure as the 21st president of John Carroll, the freshman class enrollment grew from 500 to more than 700. He was instrumental in having two dormitories built to house the influx of students.

He also helped initiate the movement of John Carroll's athletic teams from the President's Athletic Conference to the Ohio Athletic Conference. The change led to competition with Baldwin-Wallace, Mount Union, Wooster and Muskingum colleges.

His accomplishments were not limited to the university. Respected by his peers, he often was invited to participate in Catholic matters of international importance.

In 1983, Lavelle was elected to the 33rd General Congregation of the Society of Jesus, which established the direction of the worldwide Jesuit order for the last 12 years.

He also served as one of a dozen advisers to the American Catholic Bishops Committee on their pastoral letter on the economy in the 1980s.

An economist and an expert on Eastern Europe, he traveled to Soviet bloc countries more than 20 times, expanding his expertise in Soviet and international economics and working with his fellow Jesuits in those nations, many of whom had been driven underground.

The Cleveland native grew up in the Lakeview Terrace public-housing complex on the West Side. His father worked for the old Cleveland Transit System for 42 years, 28 of them on the Detroit Ave. and Clifton Blvd. streetcar lines.

Lavelle, a 1953 graduate of St. Ignatius High School, distinguished himself as a member of the school's football team, which won the 1952 West Senate League championship. He was voted the West Senate Most Valuable Player and was named to the All-Catholic High School football team. An all-scholastic offensive guard who also played defense, he received All-Ohio honorable mention.

Lavelle was a member of the school's track team for four years, played basketball for one year and played sandlot baseball in the summer.

He was inducted into the St. Ignatius Athletic Hall of Fame in 1988.

Several years ago, Lavelle had a quadruple heart bypass operation, but he could still be found in the gymnasium during many lunch hours playing pickup basketball with faculty members.

But it was another school activity that made the deepest impression on Lavelle as a teenager. One holiday, while delivering food baskets to the needy, he went to the home of a woman on Scovill Ave. who lived with just a mattress on the floor, a table and one chair. She cried when she received the food.

Lavelle said the experience made him decide to go into a profession where he would help people. The summer after he graduated from Ignatius, he decided to become a priest.

"Sure my parents were surprised, and some girlfriends too," he recalled years later.

Lavelle attended Xavier University in Cincinnati from 1953 to 1957. He earned degrees from Loyola University of Chicago and a doctorate at Boston College. He also studied at Harvard University's Russian Research Center in Boston and at the Sankt Georgen theology school in Frankfurt, Germany, where he was ordained in 1968.

He planned to say his first Mass on his father's birthday in 1969. But Lavelle returned to Cleveland early that year and delivered his first Mass at his father's funeral in Ascension Catholic Church.

Lavelle joined the John Carroll faculty in 1969 as an assistant professor of economics. He became chairman of the business department in 1973 and served as the dean of the School of Business from 1975 to 1977.

He left John Carroll to serve for six years as provincial superior of the Detroit Province of the Society of Jesus. He was the religious leader of 350 Jesuit priests and brothers in Michigan and Ohio.

He returned to John Carroll as academic vice president in 1984. Two years later, he took on additional duties as executive vice president for day-to-day operations. He was named president in 1988, succeeding the Rev. Thomas P. O'Malley, who resigned to take a teaching assignment in Africa.

Lavelle's inauguration was marked by his pledge to increase the university's commitment to community service and multicultural development. It was celebrated with a variety of ethnic foods and entertainment.

The multilingual priest, who was fluent in German and could read French, Italian,

Czech and Russian, was known for his love of ethnic art, tradition and food. At the start of each school year, he distributed to new faculty members a list of local restaurants known for their ethnic cuisine.

An amateur cook, he was known for preparing dishes such as linguini with red clam sauce. For many years, he volunteered as a cook for the Friends of Templum House benefit.

Lavelle was a trustee of Boston College, Xavier University and Magnificat High School. He was a former trustee of Canisius College, the University of Detroit, Loyola College in Maryland, St. Joseph's University in Philadelphia and the Jesuit School of Theology in Berkeley Calif.

He is survived by his sister, Helen of Chicago.

Services will be at 10 a.m. Wednesday at Gesu Catholic Church, 2470 Miramar Blvd., University Heights.

Schulte & Mahon-Murphy Funeral Home in Lyndhurst is in charge of arrangements.

FAMILY TAX CREDIT IS NOT FAIR

HON. SAM GIBBONS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, in recent days, we have seen a debate among the Republicans over the issue of whether they should breach their Contract With America by denying the family tax credit to the 3 percent of all taxpayers who have children and incomes over \$95,000. It is interesting to note at this time that, without much concern and with no debate, they have already breached their Contract With America by denying the family tax credit to low- and moderate-income families with large Social Security tax payments but small income tax liabilities.

All versions of the Contract With America before the introduction of H.R. 1215 provided a family tax credit with limited refundability for families with Social Security tax payments in excess of the earned income tax credit. In testimony before the Ways and Means Committee, the president of H&R Block commended the authors of the contract for including this limited refundability feature. He quite accurately pointed out that this feature enabled many low- and moderate-income working families to benefit from the family credit. In recent weeks Republicans have argued that this limited refundability was the result of inadvertent drafting errors. When one looks at the record, this explanation is difficult, if not impossible, to believe.

On September 27, 1994, Mr. Arney issued a press release which included the statutory draft of the family credit. He stated that the Republicans put the bill in a contract "so people can hold us accountable." On the first page of the bill included in that press release, the term "refundable" appears. On page 2 of the bill, it is quite clear that the credit was to be allowed against Social Security taxes. We now are willing to hold Mr. Arney and the rest of the Republicans accountable for their failure to retain this limited refundability feature in the bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

On January 6, 1995, the family tax credit was reintroduced as part of H.R. 6. Again, we see the term "refundable" on page 2 of the bill. This time more care was taken to ensure

that the credit was actually refundable. There is more than a full page of detailed statutory language to guarantee that the credit is allowed against a taxpayer's Social Security tax liability. The bill also amends an obscure provision in title 31 of the United States Code which provides a permanent appropriation for refundable tax credits.

Recently a Republican aide was quoted as blaming the refundability contained in prior versions of the contract on "faceless, nameless, pointy bureaucrats." The fact is that H.R. 6 was drafted with the full participation of the Republican staff of the Ways and Means Committee and the staff of the Joint Tax Committee. The care and precision of the drafting contained that bill is an accurate reflection of the technical expertise of those staffs. To blame the refundability feature contained in that bill on an inadvertent drafting error is simply not believable.

The decision reflected in H.R. 1215 to deny the limited refundability feature of the family credit that was part of the original Contract With America was required to offset the cost of the additional corporate tax benefits provided in the bill. Denying limited refundability reduced the cost of the family tax credit by approximately \$13 billion over 5 years with over two-thirds of this revenue gain coming from working families with incomes less than \$50,000. Denying the family tax credit to families with incomes over \$95,000 raises approximately the same amount of money. The Republican leadership had a choice when developing H.R. 1215 and the choice they made was to reduce benefits to families earning less than \$50,000 rather than to reduce the benefits to families earning more than \$95,000.

The following examples show the effects of this contractual breach on hard-working, moderate-income families.

EXAMPLES OF FAMILIES WHO WOULD GET SMALLER FAMILY TAX CREDIT UNDER H.R. 1215 THAN UNDER THE ORIGINAL CONTRACT WITH AMERICA

Relative to the original Contract With America, H.R. 1215 makes the \$500-per-child family tax credit nonrefundable. This means that many working families who would have received credits under the original Contract will receive much smaller credits under H.R. 1215. H.R. 1215 takes \$13 billion out of the pockets of America's working families. In fact, two-thirds of that cutback from the original Contract will come from families with less than \$50,000. (Examples are for 1996).

Example 1—Young Couple With Their First Child: Family of 3, 1 Child \$15,000 per year.

Under the original Contract with America, this family would receive a family credit of \$500.

Under H.R. 1215, this family would receive a family tax credit of \$90.

Relative to the original Contract, this family will lose \$410.

Example 2—Middle-Aged Divorced Mother Back In the Work force: Family of 4, 3 Children, \$20,000.

Under the original Contract with America, this family would receive a family credit of \$1,500.

Under H.R. 1215, this family would receive a family tax credit of \$585.

Relative to the original Contract, this family will lose \$915.

Example 3—Family With One High-School-Educated Worker: Family of 5, 3 Children, \$22,000 per year.

Under the original Contract with America, this family would receive a family credit of \$1,500.

Under H.R. 1215, this family would receive a family tax credit of \$375.

Relative to the original Contract, this family will lose \$1,125.

WELFARE REFORM

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, the welfare reform debate in the House was, in a word, awful.

For the most part, it was either pandering or accusative; it was partisan, it was assumptive, and like the bill itself, it was punitive.

I received the following letter from a woman, a mother, who was once a recipient of welfare. I commend it to my colleagues as a measured calm voice amidst all of this unreasonableness.

March 19, 1995.

DEAR SIR: I am writing to you concerning the future of our nation. Among that collective future lies my own individual life, which is very distant from yours. Okanogan County, where I live in central Washington state, is larger than Rhode Island and Delaware but houses a population of only 35,000 people. We are bordered by Canada on the north, and by the Colville Indian Reservation on the east. The Cascade Mountains on the west isolate us from the more well known, urban coast of Washington state. Until recently, we boasted only one traffic light in the whole county. The largest industry employers are government and agriculture—mainly apples. Despite the distance between our lives, it is not impossible that you have eaten from the many tons of apples that passed through my hands when I worked in the orchards before my children were born. Roughly 30 percent of our population here depends on welfare payments. From my vantage point it is obvious that we are about to make some big mistakes around how we look at and structure social programs.

It is not our welfare system that is the problem, it's our economic system. Our economic system divides this nation's people geographically, philosophically and in other practical ways that prevent shared problem solving. Current proposals for welfare and fiscal reform blatantly disregard the reality that there aren't enough jobs which provide adequate wages on which to raise families. As long as there are low paying jobs that need to be done—agricultural labor, for example—there will be families who can't quite get their needs met, there will be industries that are not economically viable, and there will be a need to subsidize resources for those who provide these 'chore services' to the rest of the nation. This is called reciprocity. It's an ancient human survival strategy which we seem to have forgotten.

Not only are low paying jobs a given, but our economic system itself is incompatible with family life. This is why many women with children choose to go on welfare. I'll use myself as an example. I applied for welfare benefits when my children were 3 and 4 years old and I take responsibility for making that choice. I foolishly tried to raise a family with an alcoholic husband and when it became obvious that the situation wasn't good for any of us, I chose to leave. I looked for employment that was compatible with my children's need for my presence during such a disruption in their lives, but there

was none, so I chose to go on welfare. I consider myself lucky to have had that option and intelligent for having made that decision.

One of the slanders being committed against welfare recipients right now is this ridiculous idea that welfare parents—mostly women—do not work. Even if we don't work outside the home for a salary, as parents, we work our backsides off within our homes, with little support, often under a deficit of skills, amidst extreme financial stress and in the face of growing public hostility for which political leaders are partly responsible. As long as families are impoverished they will find it difficult, if not impossible, to fully participate in their children's schools, in their communities and in larger leadership roles—where, I might add, their perspective is sorely needed. Working and middle class families do not escape this problem, either. As long as they are locked into an economic system which forces parents into full time employment positions, they will also fail to participate fully in their own home lives, in their schools, communities and social structures. When it comes to family crises like divorce, violence, substance abuse and juvenile delinquency, studies show that poor and affluent families are more alike than different. This is where the irony comes in.

Although we are segregated by our economic and class status, and although this segregation keeps us ignorant of and callous to each other's struggles, it is the common thread of parenthood that could supply the answer to many of this nation's problems. Surely this thought has occurred to some of the educated minds in the legislature! One of the only ways to solve a big problem is to break down barriers between people by involving them in a superordinate goal—a task that simply cannot be successfully completed without the participation of all persons involved. The only example I can think of where we cooperated in such a superordinate task on a national level is World War II. The reason we survived that event is because we pulled together, and that cohesion was accomplished in part by profound shifts in the way we thought about ourselves, and by having the courage to change economic and social norms. One example of this is the new economic roles women took on during the war.

As a nation, we often speak proudly of how we handled ourselves in those times. Well, parenting is our nation's contemporary superordinate goal, and at all economic and social levels, we are failing at this job because of the time deficit caused by an economic system that splits parents and children into different worlds, and because of poverty and all that it entails. Rather than inflict punitive measures on those families and individuals who are failing to thrive in our system, we need to genuinely 'invite' them into the middle class and we need to change the structure of our economic system.

I'll again use myself as an example because to some small extent I've challenged the incompatibility of poverty, employment and family life. During my first 2 years on welfare, the fact that I was not employed outside the home allowed me to participate in a lot of community volunteer work which I could do with or around my children. I ran cooperative game sessions for kids, I did volunteer library work, I tutored, I even acquired a \$5,000 grant for a community education project which I coordinated without a penny of salary. No one told me to do these things. I considered them part of my parenting job and civic duty. Finally, my children entered grade school and I entered a local community college and eventually secured a work study job. A couple years later

I fell in love with a man who is now just weeks away from becoming a certified teacher and while still on welfare, I became unexpectedly pregnant because of birth control failure.

The decisions surrounding this unplanned pregnancy were agonizing. What would happen to my schooling? Would a baby prolong my welfare dependency? Could I handle the challenge of parenting a toddler and a two teenagers at the same time? My third son is now one and half years old and looks a bit like a baby orangutan. He's the hearth around which our family gathers. Although I still receive cash welfare payments for the older boys I did not put this baby on the welfare grant even though there are laws in place that require me to do so. I have avoided it by refusing to apply for a social security card for him. His father paid for prenatal care and a midwife helped with his birth. The cost of my maternity care was roughly \$700 and it did not come out of the public coffers. I sometimes think I handle the taxpayers money better than you do.

Although I had to quit my job, I didn't miss a beat in my education. I managed one semester by bringing the baby to class but when he became too old to rock quietly on my lap during lectures, I enrolled in distance learning courses through Washington State University that allow my studies to take place from home, through taped interviews, conference calls and excruciating piles of written assignments. My work day lasts from about 6 a.m. to 11 or 12 p.m. In an otherwise family-hostile economic system, I have forged a narrow pathway that at least somewhat accommodates my need to parent my children. My education hasn't trained me for a specific job but it has refined the skills I naturally possess and it is showing me ways to use those skills. I'm in the process of starting a newsletter for stepfamilies and have recently been published for the first time. Of course, through social spending cuts, you could pull the rug out from under me right now when I'm so close to succeeding—but imagine what this nation would be like if we really acted on the lip service we give to "family values." Imagine what it would be like if parents actually had the time and resources needed to parent. In a country as affluent as ours there is no excuse for the lack of ingenuity and philanthropy evident in our economic and welfare programs.

With all due respect, some of y'all have got a lot of things mixed up. People are not poor because they're on welfare, they're poor because there aren't enough good jobs—and there never will be. Children aren't in trouble because they're innately bad, they're in trouble because their adult role models and mentors are so busy struggling to survive that kids are segregated into a world of their peers where they're left to manage, on their own, the development of values, crucial life choices, and navigation through difficult life transitions, and sometimes their very survival. And contrary to what a very misguided Washington State legislator recently stated, welfare recipients are *not* like plants. And if you cut a plant off and lay it on the ground (cut a person off of welfare and "force" them to be independent), that plant does *not* grow new roots and flourish. It dies. But it is not only in the areas of botany, biology and sociology that congressional leaders appear to need refresher courses—some appear to need a basic math lesson.

At least be honest with your constituents. Taking money from social programs is an ineffective method of saving tax money because this is not where we're over spending our tax money. Even superficial perusals of Federal budget allocations reveal this. The

money we use to help poor families access basic resources like food, housing, transportation—to jobs, I might add—and medical care, are not “discretionary moneys.” Two hundred thousand annual dollars in White House floral spending is discretionary money. Billions of dollars in corporate subsidies which don't seem to result in jobs as much as they result in inflated executive salaries is discretionary spending. Overly generous Federal pension plans and expensive military programs—those are discretionary funds. Give me a line item breakdown of the Federal budget and I can probably point out where some more of the leaks area.

We are not a stupid populace, but we are easily swayed into believing in fiscal half-truths and dramatic anti-welfare gestures because we are desperate for solutions to social and economic ills. There is no such thing as a “self made man.” Every family, every individual, who is surviving economically is doing so within a system and has an obligation to that system which supports them. The intentional misinforming of the American public concerning fiscal management is the most shameful and cowardly thing I've ever seen. I mentioned early in this letter that the perspective of welfare recipients is sorely needed in leadership roles in this country. There is probably no one more qualified by experience to streamline the Federal budget than the welfare mothers who are managing to raise children on poverty level incomes—or less.

Most of us welfare moms are adept at the basics—first we buy bread and clothe our children, second we pay our bills, and then we try to budget for health, education and “entertainment.” If there is anything left at this point—usually there isn't—we sometimes help others or try to build a small savings. Way, way, way down on our shopping list are rainy day luxuries like bombers, cow fart studies, luxurious travel accommodations, fancy luncheons, financial contributions to successful mega-corps, vacations and wars. I'd like to clarify for the record that neither myself nor any other welfare recipient I know has ever spent tax payer money on that last list of items. I don't have quite enough education to understand all the macro-economic smoke and mirrors that politicians are so fond of dazzling the public with and while I do understand our interdependent relationship with foreign markets and our desire for a healthy corporate world, I understand something even more important and basic. We're pouring our tax dollars into the top of our economic system when it's the bottom that's depleted. We need to try a “trickle up” theory.

My 11-year-old son is very bright and handsome with brown eyes and dark curly hair that he painstakingly combs straight every morning. He's a natural athlete, a straight-A student often described by his teachers as a leader, and he was recently chosen by his fellow classmates to represent them at a regional Science Olympiad. Even so, he is still a young man at risk—the son of an alcoholic and a low income mother, a child of divorce and a member of a new stepfamily. But in this world, you never know, someday one of your daughters or your granddaughters may meet and fall in love with my son.

My 10-year-old is blond, blue eyed, playful and precocious. In first grade, his language skills tested out at high school levels and fortunately, he had a teacher who gave him the opportunity to pursue independent and challenging work. Currently, he and a friend are working with the friend's father to build a robot and learn computer programming. Fortunately, his friend comes from a family with greater resources than ours, and he gets

to share experiences with this friend that I can't provide. He's a very compassionate young man, which is lucky because in this world you never know, someday your own health and well-being may depend on scientific discoveries my son and his friends are able to make.

I'd wager that our core values are pretty similar, although the way we are managing to uphold them is quite different. Please keep in mind that my children and I have been luckier than most. We have a network of friends who support us socially even though they are unable to do so financially. I brought a middle class background and a few life skills with me onto the welfare roles. Other recipients are not this fortunate. The current welfare system, despite its shortcomings, is what was allowed my children and I to thrive, and I am extremely grateful.

I don't know exactly how such an important word as ‘welfare’ took on such negative connotations. I don't know how we lost sight of the fact that parenting is a high status job at all economic levels and a primary responsibility of any society. But we're reaping the impacts of those oversights right now and we can no longer afford to pretend that private, political, and economic spheres are separable or that any of us survive independent of one another. Enclosed with this letter is a summation of ideas concerning welfare and economic reform, distilled from conversations with friends, from my own thoughts, my education and the thoughts and research of others. I challenge you to have the courage and integrity to consider some of these ideas seriously.

I have no doubt that somewhere down the road we'll recognize the need to make radical economic and social adjustments, but probably not until we've caused a lot of trauma to the individual families of this nation. Today's so called leaders who refuse to talk about the reality on which our well-being teeters and who pretend that the only thing wrong with our economy is that poor people have too much money, will eventually be exposed as greedy fools. And people like myself who look on from the fringes of society into the decaying core of its leadership will see that our concerns were right on the money—even though we didn't have much of it.

SINCERELY,

LEGISLATION PROVIDING FOR LAND CONVEYANCE TO VIL- LAGES WITHIN THE COOK INLET REGION

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today, at the request of six villages of the Cook Inlet region, a bill to address a long standing unfulfilled obligation of the Federal Government under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to six Alaska Native villages within Cook Inlet region.

Nowhere in Alaska were the competing interests for land so fierce as in southcentral Alaska. Nearly 20 years ago, Cook Inlet region and its six villages entered into a series of agreements with the Department of the Interior that were intended to address the competing land interests in southcentral Alaska and, at the same time, provide for the fulfillment of the

Federal Government's obligation to them under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

This bill that I introduce is intended to fulfill the ANCSA entitlement to the Cook Inlet villages.

The villages within Cook Inlet region have worked diligently to secure from the Bureau of Land Management 29,900 acres of high priority lands selected over 20 years ago. Starting in 1979, BLM had issued a number of decisions and had taken a number of administrative steps towards conveyance of these lands. In spite of this long track record of moving toward conveyance, the Department has now indicated to the villages that it lacks authority to make the conveyances.

I am convinced that the villages of Cook Inlet have an equitable argument that the conveyances are proper, and that further delay in conveyance will cause them unnecessary economic hardship.

My legislation provides the additional authority to the Department and directs that these conveyances be made with no further delays.

REV. J. ALFRED SMITH—A VERY
SPECIAL PERSON

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. J. Alfred Smith, Sr., pastor of the 4,000 member Allen Temple Baptist Church in Oakland, California. Dr. Smith will be honored this week by the Baptist Ministers Union of Oakland and Vicinity for being a good neighbor to the citizens of Oakland.

Dr. Smith is Professor of Preaching and Christian Ministry at the American Baptist Seminary of the West and has been Pastor at Allen Temple for over 25 years. Dr. Smith holds the Th.M. degree and was granted a Doctor of Humane Letters (Honoris Causa) in 1990 from the American Baptist Seminary of the West. He also holds the D. Min. degree from the Golden Gate Theological Seminary. He is currently president of the Baptist Ministers Union.

Dr. Smith has been the recipient of many awards and commendations. He has served as President of the Progressive National Baptist Convention and the American Baptist Churches of the West. He has lectured at most of the major universities in America, including Yale, Harvard, Duke, and Stanford. He was recently listed by Ebony magazine as one of the greatest African American preachers in the United States. He was also recently named by the Oakland Tribune as “Outstanding Citizen of the Year”.

Dr. Smith has long been a leader in our community. As the Baptist Ministers Union has stated, he has moved beyond his pulpit into our communities to respond with love to the needs of all persons, irrespective of color, class, creed, gender, or sexual orientation. That is why I am proud to recognize him today. He is more than a “good neighbor”—he is the best neighbor!

VINCENT BRUNHARD, JR.,
HONORED

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, all too often outstanding members of our respective communities work extremely hard to make our towns, cities and States better places without receiving the recognition they deserve. On Sunday, April 2 this situation will be remedied for one man who has given so much to my district in Brooklyn, NY.

Every year since 1959, the Pulaski Association has recognized one prominent Polish-American for his or her outstanding contributions to the community. On April 2, I will have the great pleasure of being present when the Pulaski Association of Business and Professional Men honor Vincent Brunhard as a friend, I can think of no one who is more deserving of this great honor than Vincent.

Vincent's involvement with the community is longstanding. He has served as the past president of the Pulaski Association of Business and Professional Men, and is currently chairman of the its board of directors. Since its inception, the Pulaski Association of Business and Professional Men has lent its strong support to charitable organizations, both through financial and non-financial means. Vincent has been at the forefront of these efforts, as well as spearheading many of the organization's other worthy causes. He has helped raise and administer scholarship money to students of Polish descent, organized educational seminars for its members, and promoted the achievements of outstanding Polish-Americans throughout New York City.

In addition to his involvement with the Pulaski Association of Business and Professional Men, Vincent also serves as vice-president of the General Pulaski Memorial Parade Committee and national delegate to the Polish American Congress. He is also a member of the Greenpoint Lions Club, the Polish and Slavic Center of Greenpoint Brooklyn, and is a board member of the Greenpoint YMCA. In 1994, Vincent served as Grand Marshall of the Pulaski Day Parade, a marvelous event that I have had the honor of attending.

As incredible as it may seem—given amount of time he spends helping others—Vincent is also a devoted husband and father. He and his wonderful wife Gloria are the proud parents of four children and four grandchildren. Active members of the church, he and Gloria are parishioners of St. Josephat's Catholic Church in Bayside, Queens.

Mr. Speaker, I am extremely happy that we are not about to let the achievements of another outstanding citizen to go unnoticed. I would ask that my colleagues join me in saluting Vincent Brunhard for his undaunting commitment to the Polish-American community, and I thank the Pulaski Association of Business and Professional Men for honoring him with their Man of the Year award.

THOMAS J. STANTON, JR. ON THE
SUPER HONOR ROLL

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride and pleasure that I bring to the attention of my colleagues an event taking place this evening, here in Washington. The Washington Center for Internships and Academic Seminars is holding its annual Honor Roll Award dinner.

The Washington Center is an independent, nonprofit, educational organization founded 20 years ago. It has served over 20,000 college and university students while fulfilling its mission to utilize the resources of the Nation's capital to provide participatory learning experiences in order to enhance students' academic, civic, and professional development.

As the Washington Center celebrates its twentieth anniversary this evening, it is also paying tribute to an outstanding member of our society and an extremely fine New Jerseyman—Thomas J. Stanton, Jr. If any one word could be used to describe Tom Stanton it would be consistent. Tom Stanton is consistent in working toward a better society.

Over the years he has utilized his resources, expertise, and talent for the benefit of many. And he has done this in no small measure. When Tom Stanton commits to something you can count on him becoming personally involved. At the Washington Center he is vice chairman of the board on which he has served since 1985. He has used his expertise as a banker to contribute to the growth and stability of the program. He has generously given his time to the Washington Center's interns by making numerous presentations and sharing his experiences and knowledge of corporate America and the importance of public service. His philanthropic benevolence is well documented.

Mr. Speaker, Tom Stanton retired several years ago but I am sure he is more active now. Ever consistent in his goal to make a difference, he has undertaken a new project. He has agreed to serve as co-chairman of the New Jersey Scholarship Fund. This fund is being established to enable qualified, deserving college and university students from New Jersey to spend a semester in Washington, DC as an intern in the Nation's capital. Over the years, I have been able to provide intern opportunities to several of the Washington Center's New Jersey students. These internships have been pleasant experiences for my office and the students. I would like to encourage other Members to share in the experience.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will want to join me as I congratulate and thank Thomas J. Stanton, Jr. for promoting the development of our future leadership in the public, private, and nonprofit sectors of our society.

THE DISADVANTAGED MINORITY
HEALTH IMPROVEMENT AUTHORIZATION
EXTENSION ACT OF 1995

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Disadvantaged Minority Health Authorization Extension Act of 1995. This important legislation would simply reauthorize the programs authorized by the enacted Disadvantaged Minority Health Improvement Act of 1990. The legislation is as relevant today as it was in 1990—when I originally introduced it in the House, and Senator EDWARD KENNEDY, of Massachusetts, introduced it in the Senate.

The measure that I am introducing today includes the reauthorization of health professions loans, scholarships, and fellowships for disadvantaged students; the Department of Health and Human Service's Office of Minority Health; public housing health services; and centers of excellence. A simple reauthorization would allow these critical programs to continue to provide a basis and a focus for improving the health status of all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure you know just how critical this legislation is to disadvantaged Americans. Certainly, every racial and ethnic minority group experience some health disparity. Unfortunately, minorities and other disadvantaged Americans continue to suffer disproportionately higher rates of cancer, heart disease, stroke, diabetes, aids, and infant mortality than the general population. The list goes on. What is important for each Member of Congress to realize is that, whether the focus is on the rate of mortality or morbidity, the disparity in health status continues to deteriorate.

Most importantly, the health and quality of life disparities continue while the United States has the most sophisticated medical system in the world; and while the United States continues to witness an unprecedented explosion in scientific knowledge resulting from biomedical research; and while the United States has a phenomenal capacity to treat and cure disease. This national health problem affects each of us and our communities individually and collectively, and thus requires our joint commitment to alleviate.

Mr. Speaker, it is against this backdrop of continued human pain and suffering that I introduce, and I ask my colleagues to lend their strong support to ensure the enactment of the Disadvantaged Minority Health Authorization Extension Act of 1995.

LEGISLATION TO CONTROL
GROWTH OF MEDICAID EXPENDITURES

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, today I stand before this House to introduce legislation that will control the growth of Medicaid expenditures by rewarding States that make an effort to reign in runaway Medicaid spending. This bill is a companion to the one introduced yesterday in the other body by Senator D'AMATO

and cosponsored by the majority leader, Senator DOLE. Both bills are pivotal in our goal to reduce Government waste and spending.

First, this legislation directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish a Medicaid spending baseline for each State. Additionally, any State that holds its spending below the baseline would receive a payment equal to 20 percent of the resulting savings to the Federal Government.

This legislation is based on an idea set forth by New York Governor George Pataki, when he testified recently before the House Ways and Means Committee. Many States including my home State of New York, are attempting to reduce the cost of Medicaid programs by greater use of managed care. Through New York's efforts, the Federal Government stands to save nearly \$2 billion. Governor Pataki is right to suggest that if the States can save the Federal Government money through cost-savings initiatives such as Medicaid managed care, then the States should share in the savings as a reward. These efforts have the potential to improve the quality of care for Medicaid beneficiaries as well as dramatically lower the cost to the American taxpayers. Both of these goals have received bipartisan support.

We must provide States with the incentive to make their Medicaid programs more efficient. This is precisely what this bill would do. No State would be penalized for spending above the baseline, but those that spend below the baseline would be rewarded. Rewarding States that save the Federal Government money is not only fair, but makes sense. Comprehensive and systematic reform is required in order to preserve Medicaid for future generations.

This bill is long overdue and necessary to preserve Federal and State programs for the health care of our Nation's low-income families.

**DAVID STEINER: IN RECOGNITION
OF OUTSTANDING PUBLIC SERVICE**

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to recognize the extraordinary accomplishments of a distinguished and public spirited American and good friend, David Steiner. Over the years, David has shown leadership and unparalleled intelligence when tackling the immensely difficult endeavors he frequently undertakes, whether it is developing an innovative and functional industrial office park under a tight deadline or developing meaningful answers to our complex foreign policy questions in the Middle East. David deserves the highest possible commendation for his many accomplishments.

David's distinguished career dates back to the Korean war. When called to duty, First Lieutenant Steiner led a military team building bridges and hospitals. When he returned home, David became a partner with the Sudler Cos., and he later became its president and CEO. He has been a driving force at this highly successful company for over four decades.

David's career presented him with many challenges and obstacles that less tenacious

developers would have been overwhelmed by or simply rejected. In one instance, AT&T approached David to choose a site and design and build an 840,000 square foot electronic research lab within 24 months. He met this challenge, including completing a 40,000 square foot computer center in only 60 days.

David has devoted a great deal of his resources, time, and energy to tackling the difficult problems that Israel faces in the Middle East and he has not been hesitant to fight for what is right. As president emeritus of the American-Israel Political Affairs Committee, David has been an effective and influential friend of Israel. As vice president of the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, David has worked with leaders like Alexander Haig, Jeane Kirkpatrick, and George Shultz. David is also an area chairman for the Anti-Defamation League and vice chairman of the National Jewish Democratic Council. In these diverse and demanding capacities, David has distinguished himself as an enlightened leader with a wealth of ideas.

On April 3, David will receive the National Award of the Orthodox Union Institute for Public Affairs in recognition of his outstanding contributions to the American Jewish community. Surely there is no individual more deserving of this high honor. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in extending our most heartfelt gratitude and admiration to this extraordinary American.

**TRIBUTE TO REV. DR. ALLEN
EUGENE ORR, SR.**

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the State of Florida has suffered a tremendous loss with the passing of Reverend Doctor Allen Eugene Orr, Sr.

Allen Eugene Orr was born on September 16, 1931 in Fern Park, FL, to the Late Reverend E.J. and Sarah Orr. He attended elementary school in Altamonte Springs and was an honor graduate of Hungerford High School in Eatonville, FL. Allen won the Lewis State Scholarship, a 4-year scholarship which was awarded by the State of Florida. He attended Florida A&M College where he received a bachelor of science degree. He attended the University of Vermont on a National Science Foundation grant and also attended Florida State University. He earned a master's degree and subsequently a doctor of education degree from the University of Miami (Florida).

As a commissioned officer in the U.S. Armed Forces, Lieutenant Orr served his country at home and in Germany. As an educator, he devoted over 30 years of his life in Broward County as a teacher of science in the middle and high schools, as an assistant principal and the director of human relations at the county level. He was a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Phi Delta Kappa, and the Masons.

He was ordained as an A.M.E. Minister of the Gospel. He was an astute scholar of the Bible, and he radiated an unceasing love for the ministry. He served as pastor of Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church in Miami, FL; St. Paul A.M.E. Church in Delray Beach, FL; and Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church in West Hollywood, FL.

Reverend Doctor Orr was united in holy matrimony to Dorothy Jackson in Ft. Lauderdale, FL. To this union, three sons and a daughter were born.

Allen was a personal friend since childhood. He will be sorely missed by all.

**THE NATIONAL REVIEW—HOME OF
THE BIG WHOPPER**

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, one of our colleagues sent around a Dear Colleague today enclosing "Mud Path," an article by Washington attorney George Tobin, published in the April 3, 1995, National Review. This article purports to critique the ethics charges lodged against Speaker of the House NEWT GINGRICH.

Steve Jost, who has assisted former Representative Ben Jones in filing some of the ethics charges, spoke with Mr. Tobin after his article appeared. Mr. Tobin admitted he had not read the complaints filed against Mr. GINGRICH, but instead had relied on "summaries of the articles provided to me" from people "I'm not at liberty to disclose."

This will give you some idea of the level of scholarship involved in preparing Mr. Tobin's article. He hadn't even bothered to read the complaints he was allegedly critiquing.

Mr. Jost subsequently submitted to the National Review a letter critiquing Mr. Tobin's critique. In short, Mr. Jost found that Mr. Tobin had told enough whoppers to open a Burger King.

Mr. Jost's letter follows:

FRAILOLI/JOST, INC.,
Washington, DC, March 22, 1996.

Editor, NATIONAL REVIEW,
Attn: Karina Rollins,
New York, NY.

DEAR EDITOR: In what might earn the championship trophy for political hypocrisy, George Tobin attacks what he labels "false ethics charges" against Newt Gingrich with a diatribe of patently false assertions. His article "Mud Path" contains no less than fourteen whoppers so grand in scale we're lucky Mr. Tobin hacks away at legal briefs and not cherry trees, or Washington, D.C. would be without it's annual spring festival.

I called Mr. Tobin and asked him if he had read the complaints against Gingrich. He told me to read "summaries of the complaints provided to me" from people "I'm not at liberty to disclose."

Maybe Gingrich's staff wrote "Mud Path" and asked Mr. Tobin to put his name to the article. If so, it makes one wonder why they feel compelled to prevaricate so much. If not, and this is an example of Mr. Tobin's attention to detail, it is clear why he supports tort reform. It's probably tough winning a contingency case when you get so many facts wrong. With contingency law, unless you win you don't get paid.

We're not nit-picking here. In a complex, fact intensive case like the one against Gingrich, dates and evidence matter. Consider these fourteen instances where Tobin's article twists the facts, and anyone will understand why the case against Gingrich has been under review by the Ethics Committee for more than six months.

Whopper #1.—Tobin writes that Dean Timothy Mescon of Kennesaw State College heard Gingrich speak in March 1993 and approached the Congressman afterwards with the suggestion he teach the "Renewing American Civilization" course at the Dean's campus.

This is pure baloney. In fact, Gingrich and Mescon had known each other since November, 1991, according to documents from the College. On October 14, 1992, Gingrich handwrote a note to Mescon suggesting a meeting. It was one of many letters he and Mescon exchanged regarding Gingrich's efforts to help Mescon's consulting business get government contracts for work in Africa. By March 1, 1993, Gingrich and Mescon had already met in Washington, D.C. to discuss the course and Gingrich wrote a lengthy memo assigning congressional staff and consultants at GOPAC to work with Mescon.

Whopper #2.—Tobin says Gingrich first asked Jeffrey Eisenach, executive director of GOPAC, to work on the course in May of 1993.

Check the documents. Eisenach was directing the course from GOPAC's offices since February. Gingrich's March 1 memo instructs Eisenach to work up a budget for the course and identifies him as one of four co-authors of the course textbook, along with Gingrich, Mescon and GOPAC consultant Steve Hanser.

Whopper #3.—Gingrich wrote to the Ethics committee on July 21, 1993 and informed the Committee that his staff members "would be asked to comment on the course content, but would not be asked to perform any specific tasks."

Kennesaw documents demonstrate that three Gingrich staffers, Linda Nave, Alan Lipsett, and Tony Blankley, were "tasked" by Gingrich to work on legal matters, press relations, and to lobby Kennesaw officials against an impending decision to cancel the class. Just this week, the Los Angeles Times reported that Lipsett and an unnamed Gingrich associate admitted congressional staff "participated in everything from strategy meetings to clerical errands." Lipsett told the Times: "Looking back, perhaps we should have created a few more fire walls."

Whopper #4.—In an exclusive, Tobin reports that on August 3, 1993, Congressman Fred Grandy wrote to Gingrich and gave him permission to teach the course.

Tobin has us at a disadvantage here. Apparently, he is the first person outside of the Ethics Committee that has been able to get a copy of this letter. Despite repeated requests from the press and Ben Jones himself, Gingrich has steadfastly refused to make this letter available for the public.

If we take Tobin's word for it, Grandy granted Gingrich permission on behalf of the Ethics Committee to raise tax-exempt funds for the course so long as "no congressional funds were used." In point of fact, page 107 of the "House Ethics Manual" discusses the relevant teaching restrictions which apply to the Gingrich case. Members may teach, so long as "no official resources, including staff time, are used in connection with the teaching."

Thanks to Gingrich's own staff, we now know that they were quite extensively involved, in violation of the Ethics Manual. Grandy's letter, quoted at length by Tobin, was equally precise in the prohibition against staff time. Gingrich just ignored it and the Ethics Manual.

Whopper #5.—Tobin alleges that "the facts don't confirm" the charge that Gingrich cited corporations in his course as a form of advertising for his sponsors.

Kennesaw accounting records show the total cost of the course was \$390,676, not \$660,000 as Tobin reported without substan-

tiation. This would mean that the percentage of contributions which fall in the "infomercial" category rises from the 7% Tobin calculates to 11.8% of the actual total. In either case, Tobin is citing "facts" which confirm the allegation.

When officials at Reinhardt College leaned of these facts from Roll Call, they conducted their own review of the course and instructed Gingrich to remove the offending commercials. Professor Kathleen Minnix, who co-teaches the course at Reinhardt with Gingrich, told Roll Call, "What I found is essentially what you found." Minnix also told the Atlanta Constitution that Reinhardt officials were asking for the commercials to be removed because of the "appearance of impropriety." Read the Ethics Manual. It specifically instructs Members of Congress to "at all times avoid" situations which create the "appearance of impropriety".

Whopper #6.—Tobin reports that the Georgia Board of Regents met in "October 1993, without prior notice," to close a loophole Gingrich exploited to teach at Kennesaw.

The Board unanimously approved the change after discussing it a month earlier during a prior meeting. The Atlanta Constitution reported the next day that "Gingrich, who last month (emphasis added) said he would abide by any change the regents made and would seek out a private school as the future of his home course, took the news personally."

The irony of this Tobin falsehood is that Gingrich disputes it. He has admitted he reimbursed the U.S. Treasury for improperly using an official fax machine on September 7th to send a lengthy defense of his course to the Regents, written on official stationery, lobbying against their impending decision. The whole campus knew about the Regents meeting, especially Professor Gingrich.

Whopper #7.—Tobin states that GOPAC "treasurer" Pamela Prochnow "had limited contact with the project in its first few weeks."

Again, look at the documents. Prochnow was the Finance Director for GOPAC, not treasurer, and appears on dozens of memos and faxes regarding her efforts to raise funds for the course during March, April, May and June of 1993.

Whopper #8.—Tobin makes reference to an analysis of the course written by "tax analyst Lee Shepard, appear[ing] in the September 20, 1993 issue of the authoritative Tax Notes Today." He goes on to complain "this refutation of the charge of favoritism and influence peddling has not been cited" in the pieces attacking Mr. Gingrich's course.

Well, it has been cited, in Roll Call and the Los Angeles Times, accurately reporting that Ms. Shepard found many problems in the tax code with the Gingrich course. In a more recent article, Mrs. Shepard goes beyond even the ethics complaints to suggest that Gingrich might have violated the IRS prohibition against "personal inurement" by private individuals from the benefits of tax-exempt activities.

Whopper #9.—It is clear Mr. Tobin has not read the Ben Jones complaint. Not only does he get the date it was filed wrong, (September 7, 1994, not October 31, 1994) but he has turned the central argument of the complaint inside-out. Jones did not allege that GOPAC funded the Gingrich course, although 80 percent of the money came from prior donors to GOPAC or Gingrich's campaign committee. The Jones complaint centered on the fact Gingrich used tax-exempt, tax-deductible funds to finance the partisan political activities of GOPAC through the college course. Five members of GOPAC's staff were paid or reimbursed from tax-exempt funds to work on the course. One even left GOPAC's employ for six months and relocated to Geor-

gia on the foundation payroll to work on the course, only to return to Washington and GOPAC.

Whopper #10.—Mr. Tobin alleges, without support, that the activities of the Kennesaw State College Foundation and the Progress and Freedom Foundation "are unquestionably lawful" in relation to their support for the college course.

As reported in the Washington Post, Roll Call, and the Atlanta Constitution, the Gingrich case has many parallels with an earlier case brought before the IRS. GOPAC consultant Joe Gaylord was a board member of the "American Campaign Academy" a tax exempt entity shut down by the U.S. Tax Court because it improperly engaged in partisan political activity, violating its tax-exempt status. Gingrich has been asked by Mr. Grandy and his colleague Mr. McDermott, then the chair of the Ethics Committee, to respond on this issue and about Mr. Gaylord's role in the college course. The partisan marketing of the course, and GOPAC's extensive role, raise serious questions about whether the tax-exempt foundations behind the course acted lawfully.

Whopper #11.—Without citing any reference to ethics rules or codes of conduct, Tobin alleges that Minority Whip David Bonior's prediction that the Committee "will deadlock" is in itself an ethical violation if based upon conversations with committee members.

If that were true, Gingrich himself should be in jail for his regular consultations with Republican members of the Ethics Committee considering the complaint against then-Speaker Jim Wright. What Gingrich understood then, and Tobin forgets now, is that Member to Member communications are protected speech under the Constitution. The reason he cited no ethical violation is because there is none, just Tobin's assertion.

Whopper #12.—With respect to the sweetheart deal Gingrich received from Jones InterCable, Tobin makes the allegation that the Gingrich course "got the same deal that every other course on ME/U gets."

Even the Jones folks can't side with Tobin on this one. Their own press spokesman Jim Carlson states the Gingrich course is being broadcast without the standard agreement ME/U negotiated with 35 other universities for tuition payments. It's a one-of-a-kind deal.

Whopper #13.—Tobin invents a characterization of the Schroeder complaint as arguing that "any appearance of an elected figure on television in a context other than a paid campaign spot constitutes a donation of air time * * *"

He's simply got it wrong. Schroeder makes no such assertion. In a silly extension of his own illogic, Tobin suggests Schroeder's appearance on CNN's Capital Gang is a gift of free air time from Ted Turner. The difference between a news show, controlled by the network, and directed by the reporters asking questions, and Mr. Gingrich directing producing and controlling 20 hours of free cable time, unedited, is the difference between day and night. It is a gift to Gingrich because he alone controls the content.

Whopper #14.—Tobin attacks a March 8, 1995 story in the Washington Post as a "distortion" and "the exact reverse of the truth" on the critical issue of whether the Grandy letter authorized Gingrich to use the House floor to solicit for the course.

Tobin points out that Grandy's letter restated House Rules which authorize Members to assist tax-exempt organizations with fundraising so long as "no official resources are used, no official endorsement is implied, and no direct personal benefit results." His tortured logic is that by granting Gingrich permission in the same letter to place his

lectures in the Congressional Record, Grandy gave Gingrich a blanket exemption from complying with the House Rules cited in his letter. It is completely lost on Tobin that Grandy's letter, like all advisory opinions from the Ethics Committee, granted only conditional approval for Gingrich's conduct, so long as Gingrich complied with all House Rules.

By highlighting the Grandy letter, Mr. Tobin has undermined Mr. Gingrich's case. We now have learned from Gingrich's staff that he used official resources on the course. Documents before the Ethics Committee show that GOPAC staff reprinted Gingrich's Congressional Record remarks and enclosed them with their Requests For Funding, violating the prohibition on "official endorsement." And of course, we know that Gingrich personally profits from the course with his \$4.5 million book deal that agent Lynn Chu and Jeffrey Eisenach both say is based on the course.

Is there any doubt now why an independent counsel is needed in this case? If the Gingrich organization will go to these lengths to distort the facts, change dates, and misrepresent what actually happened, what more are they hiding?

Sincerely,

STEVEN J. JOST.

(Mr. Jost is a Democratic political consultant who worked on the Ben Jones race against Newt Gingrich in 1994 and assisted with the ethics complaint filed by Jones.)

TERM LIMITS

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, this week the House will hold the first ever vote on term limits. The American people will witness a historic vote on an issue that previous Democrat-controlled Congresses prevented from ever being voted on in committee or on the House floor. Last September, House Republicans pledged to bring this historic legislation to the floor. We kept our promise.

The new Republican controlled House has already shown its commitment to internal term limits. The Speaker is limited to four terms in that office, and committee and subcommittee chairmen are limited to three terms. Now we must take the next step and vote on term limits for every elected Member of the House.

I applaud the Republican leadership for devising a strategy that provides the best opportunity to secure the votes necessary for passage. The winner takes all procedure allows for Members to support the term-limit package they feel most comfortable with regardless of outside groups and member sponsors.

Forty years of Democrat rule in the House has created an institution less accountable to the people. Republicans are working to change this. The American people want to know that their representatives will serve their needs, not the Government's needs. Passage of term-limit legislation this week will bring Washington closer to the people it serves back home.

LINDA KAREN FRIEDMAN-LEVIN
BECOMES A CITIZEN

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, every year thousands of men and women from all over the world become citizens of the United States of America. As they take the oath of citizenship, they acquire the rights of a citizen of the United States, as well as the responsibilities those rights carry.

Mr. Speaker, on April 7, 1995, Mrs. Linda Karen Friedman-Levin will accept those rights and responsibilities of a citizen when she takes her oath of citizenship. I am confident that Mrs. Friedman-Levin will be as committed to fulfilling her duties as a citizen of our country as she has been in her perseverance in becoming a citizen.

Mrs. Friedman-Levin, the mother of Emma Jess and Dana Franci Levin, and wife of Alan Levin, was born in Montreal, PQ, Canada. I would like to extend congratulations to Mrs. Friedman-Levin and her family and welcome her as one of the newest citizens of the United States.

MS. ARCADIA XOCHIHUA

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Arcadia Xochihua, a resident of my district. Ms. Xochihua will become a U.S. citizen on Friday, March 31, 1995, at the age of 96. She will be the first person in San Jose and perhaps in the Nation to be naturalized under the new Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] regulations easing the process for the elderly.

Mr. Speaker, let me tell you about Ms. Xochihua. She was born on January 12, 1899, and immigrated from Mexico to the United States in 1923 at the age of 24. She has worked her entire life from processing fruit and vegetables in a cannery to owning and operating several restaurants in the area.

Ms. Xochihua has always been a vital part of the community. During the Depression and World War II, she helped people who were less fortunate than herself. During the Depression, she operated a small soup kitchen out of her house for those who needed a hot meal. She also provided clothes for women and children. Until about 3 years ago, she continued to provide room and board for destitute migrant farmworkers.

Though Ms. Xochihua never married and does not have children of her own, she is surrounded by her sisters and brothers who have provided her with many nieces and nephews.

Ms. Xochihua decided this year, on her 96th birthday, that it was important to her to become an American citizen. She has always been patriotic and loyal to her adopted country and wants to be called an American.

Mr. Speaker, the month of March has been dedicated to the late labor and human rights leader, Mr. Cesar Chavez and March 31 is Mr. Chavez's birthday. It would be a fitting tribute

to his dedication to social justice for all that Ms. Xochihua becomes a citizen of the United States of America on his birthday. I commend and applaud Ms. Xochihua for her loyalty and her commitment to our country and congratulate her on new citizenship.

REPUBLICAN TAX BILL WOULD PROVIDE HUGE BENEFITS TO A PRIVILEGED FEW!

HON. SAM GIBBONS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, these Republican tax proposals are not equitable. They would disproportionately favor a privileged few upper-income taxpayers. Is that how the Republicans intend to waste hundreds of billions of dollars—helping those who have and ignoring those who have not?

The Republicans strenuously protest the claim that they are helping wealthy Americans with these tax cuts. But the facts shed doubt on their objections.

One-half of the total benefit of this bill and three quarters of the capital gains tax cut will go to those with incomes of \$100,000 or more.

The broken promise of partial refundability of the family credit means that families with incomes of \$20,000 or less will get only 2 percent of the benefit of that provision, and that is about all they will get from the total bill.

On average, those with incomes of \$200,000 or more would enjoy tax cuts of \$11,270, while those with incomes between \$30,000 and \$75,000 would receive \$760, a mere one-fourteenth of what the wealthy will get.

The Republicans have chosen to focus their largess on the very small number of Americans in the upper strata of the income range. Although they will receive one-half of the total benefits of this bill, the 13 million households with incomes of \$100,000 or more represent only 6 percent of our total population.

The Republican elitism will see to it that the privileged few will get huge tax cuts. This is the purpose for which they are willing to increase the Federal deficit.

Middle-income families will get small tax cuts, a bigger deficit, and a bleaker future for their children. The Republicans know this. They put forth this bill knowingly and without the interest or the commitment to help those who are shortchanged by it.

MY ONE WISH FOUNDATION, 10TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize the tenth anniversary of the My One Wish Foundation, an organization based in Milford, MA.

My One Wish, founded in 1984 by Anthony and Virginia Brenna, is a nonprofit group which grants wishes to terminally and chronically ill children. Over the past 10 years, this charitable organization has granted 42 wishes

to youngsters in the Milford area. The most recent wish was granted to an 18-year-old girl from Medway who wished for ceramic supplies and a kiln oven. The presentation was made at the foundation's tenth anniversary celebration, which was attended by more than 175 friends, relatives, and well wishers, including sixteen former wish kids.

The My One Wish Foundation operates with a staff of 25 volunteers and wishes are made possible through donations made by individuals and local organizations that sponsor events to benefit the program.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating the My One Wish Foundation for its 10 years of service and dedication to terminally and chronically ill children in central Massachusetts. The caring shown by the Brennans and the volunteers at My One Wish has brought much joy to these youngsters and their families.

THE ECUMENICAL PATRIARCH
BARTHOLOMEW I

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, on May 28, 1994, a provocation by Moslem militants in Istanbul, Turkey, took place against the Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew I, the spiritual leader of 250 million orthodox Christians worldwide including, 5 million residing in the United States. Three bombs were placed in the attic of the building where the patriarch lives and were found shortly before they were set to explode.

This episode is ominous, but is only one in a series of provocations against the patriarchate and the orthodox Christian community in Turkey.

Yesterday, I introduced legislation expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States should use its influence with the Turkish Government, and as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, to suggest that the Turkish Government ensure the proper protection for the patriarchate and all orthodox faithful residing in Turkey.

Therefore, I urge all of my colleagues who believe in freedom of religion to cosponsor my legislation House Concurrent Resolution 50. The time has come for this Congress to speak out once and for all against Turkey's oppressive human rights record. Please sign on to House Concurrent Resolution 50, thank you.

WELFARE REFORM

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington report for Wednesday, March 29, 1995, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

WELFARE REFORM

There is virtually universal agreement that the current welfare system discourages self-sufficiency, punishes work, and does not ensure that parents support their children. I agree that comprehensive overhaul is needed. But I opposed the welfare reform bill passed by the House. While it contains some good reforms, it guts programs important to the health and well-being of children. I instead supported another plan which more effectively addresses shortcomings in the system without punishing children.

House Bill: The bill passed by the House makes vast changes in welfare programs put into place over the past 60 years:

Assistance for Needy Families: It would replace Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) with a block grant to states. Eligible families would not be automatically entitled to benefits. No cash benefits could be provided for children born to unmarried women under 18 (until the mother reached age 18), nor for children born to families already receiving aid. Benefits would end if parents are not in a work program after two years, and there would be a five-year lifetime limit. Federal funding for this program would be \$11.8 billion less over the next five years than provided under current law.

Child Protection: The bill establishes a block grant to replace existing programs for foster care and child abuse prevention and treatment. After the first two years, states would not be required to spend any of their own money on these services. The funding guaranteed is \$2.7 billion less than under current law, and would not allow for increases in inflation.

Child Care: Child care programs would be consolidated into a block grant. Child care would no longer be guaranteed to welfare recipients who are participating in school, job training, or work, even though many would be required to do so.

Nutrition: The bill would eliminate the school lunch program (including nutritional standards) and supplemental nutrition for women, infants and children (WIC), and create two block grants—one for family nutrition and one for school-based programs. The new programs would receive \$7.2 billion less than under current law over the next 5 years. The bill would retain food stamps, but cap future spending.

SSI: The bill would end cash Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits for hundreds of thousands of children. Future cash benefits would go only to children in institutional care and those who would be placed in such care without assistance.

Child support: Under the bill, both the federal and state governments would create automated registries of child support orders and new hires. States would revoke driver's and professional licenses of parents who are delinquent in child support.

Assessment: I strongly support welfare reform that strengthens families, encourages productive work, and protects vulnerable children. But the House bill is deeply flawed. First, it slashes the amount of aid available. Payments to the poor are just a sliver of the federal budget. Two of the largest programs, AFDC and food stamps, account for only 2.7% of the budget. Some reductions are certainly in order, but nothing like the \$66 billion proposed.

Second, it will leave the poor without adequate help in terms of recession. Ending welfare's entitlement status means the program would be far less flexible and responsive to changing economic circumstances. There would be no extra money as need grows.

Third, it shifts enormous responsibilities to the states, and there are serious doubts about states' ability to meet them. We should certainly give states more flexibility, but the federal government still has an important role to play. The House bill sharply curtails important federal responsibilities on the one hand, while imposing many prescriptions that are costly to implement and inconsistent with the notion of allowing states to experiment.

Fourth, the House bill would allow savings from welfare cuts to be used to finance tax breaks mostly benefitting wealthy adults. Taking basic needs from children to help the rich goes too far.

Alternative Plan: I supported an alternative plan which does much more to promote self-sufficiency without punishing children. It would save \$25 billion over the next five years.

This alternative would require welfare recipients to sign a plan detailing what they will do to find private employment and what the state will do to assist them. Recipients would be eligible for up to two years of assistance in finding a job. This work requirement would take effect more quickly than the one in the House bill. Recipients who do not find a job after two years would be ineligible to receive AFDC, but states would have the option to provide a community service job or a job voucher which could be redeemed by a private employer who hires the individual.

The alternative would provide states more flexibility—for example, allowing them to restrict benefits for children born to parents already on welfare and to allow families to accumulate more assets while on welfare. It would further encourage work by extending Medicaid coverage for former welfare recipients and guaranteeing child care assistance.

The alternative bill retains entitlement status for foster care services. Child support enforcement improvements similar to those in the House bill are included.

The alternative maintains the current nutrition programs. In addition, it seeks to eliminate fraud in the SSI program.

I do not want a welfare system that relies on bureaucratic approaches, discourages work, and breaks up families. The bill I supported is the best hope for accomplishing reform while ensuring that the safety net for the poor is not torn apart.

HONORING ANTHONY W.W.
TANTILLO

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, on April 1, 1995 the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum, the Grand Council of New York and the Claremont Council No. 1655 will be holding an investiture ceremony for 82d Legion of Honor member Anthony W.W. Tantillo.

Mr. Tantillo, a lifelong Bronx resident, is being honored for his many years of service and dedication to the Royal Arcanum. In addition, Mr. Tantillo has been an active member of the Columbus Alliance and the Sons of Italy.

I am sure that Mr. Tantillo's family, neighbors, and friends join me in congratulating him on this achievement.

CONGRESSIONAL YOUTH
LEADERSHIP COUNCIL

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the National Young Leaders Conference as it celebrates its 10th anniversary. Students participating in the National Young Leaders Conference [NYLC] can be described as "Cream of the Crop" and "Part of America's Melting Pot" because they're among the brightest and best young minds from across the country and represent a broad range of cultural, racial, and economic backgrounds.

From the State of Maryland alone, over 800 young leaders have participated in this culturally diverse program. Over 100 have been from my district which extends from the Chesapeake Bay to the Washington metropolitan area. I know that my colleagues relish each opportunity to meet with student constituents who have traveled to Washington to learn more about government and citizenship.

Sponsored by the Congressional Youth Leadership Council, the NYLC attracts high school students who demonstrate scholastic excellence and exhibit leadership potential. Only the most talented and motivated students are selected for a conference unique in curriculum and opportunities for young leaders to interact with today's national leaders.

Perhaps the most enduring of conference benefits is the opportunity for students to exchange ideas with their peers from all parts of the country. The NYLC is often a student's first taste of the competition in the world beyond their high school doors. Because of the high caliber of students involved, substantive debate on contemporary issues is the norm rather than the exception at the NYLC.

The curriculum is designed to challenge the minds of young leaders and to expose them to the wealth and diversity of opinions prevalent in their generation. While engaged in simulations addressing complex issues facing today's leaders, NYLC students learn about the other students' culture, perspectives, dreams, and aspirations.

In the stimulating environment provided at the NYLC, students gain new confidence in presenting their own viewpoints and learn the value of understanding their peers' diverse backgrounds and the importance of listening to their opinions. My hat's off to the Congressional Youth Leadership Council, on this their 10th Anniversary, for inspiring and motivating our Nation's next generation of leaders!

TRIBUTE TO STEVEN GREENBERG

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Steve Greenberg, who is retiring from a successful tenure as president of the Mid-Valley Chamber of Commerce. Under Steve's energetic leadership the Mid-Valley

Chamber built strong ties to schools, local businesses, and the community. It is because of the efforts of people such as Steve Greenberg that the economy of the San Fernando Valley has begun to turn around.

Steve has an extensive and colorful background in business. During the 1960's and 1970's he worked as a carpenter, mason, and photographer while living in northern California. After that he worked in the film industry, where his specialty was documentaries, educational, and training films. But all this could be considered preparation for his next job: president of Sam's U-Drive, a company started in 1935 by his father, Sam, and grandfather, Louie.

President since 1986, Steve recently changed the name of the company to Sam's U-Rent, reflecting the diverse range of services and rental equipment the company now makes available. He is responsible for upgrading the facilities at four sites: Van Nuys, North Hollywood, Bakersfield, and Los Angeles.

Outside of his business activities, Steve has compiled an extraordinary record of helping his community. To cite a few of many examples: He is a member of the Mid-Valley Police Council, a supporter of the San Fernando Valley Association for the Retarded, and the Patron's Association of Los Angeles Valley College, and a former board member of the Los Angeles chapter of Mother's Against Drunk Driving.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Steve Greenberg, who through his selfless commitment to his community and his keen business sense has done so much to improve the San Fernando Valley.

HONORING THE QUEENS COUNTY
COUNCIL, JEWISH WAR VETER-
ANS, ON ITS 60TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my constituents in paying tribute to the members of the Queens County Council of the Jewish War Veterans [JWV] as they join together to celebrate their 60th anniversary. For more than half a century the Queens Council of the Jewish War Veterans has continued a tradition begun in 1896 when the Jewish War Veterans was first formed by a group of Civil War veterans to dispel a myth that Jews never served in the armed services.

For almost a century, the JWV has undertaken a most diversified program that readily supports veterans across our country. This effort has been coordinated by the Jewish War Veterans National Service Officer Program. Its Veteran's Administration Volunteer Service Program has benefited untold numbers of hospitalized veterans around the Nation. Their Adopt-A-Vet Program has served as a model for veteran support projects. In addition to the countless hours spent by members of local JWV posts in servicing hospitalized veterans, the JWV maintains an active and dynamic program in supporting Jewish Boy Scouts and Eagle Scouts, college scholarship projects, lectures on Jewish military history and serves as honor guards. Of major importance is the JWV's continuous fight against antisemitism and bigotry.

As the members of the Queens Jewish War Veterans Council join together to celebrate their 60th anniversary and honor two of their most outstanding leaders, Commander Morton A. Gross and Frieda Melnick, and all past county commanders, I ask my colleagues to rise and join in recognition of this most exceptional organization.

KILDEE HONORS STAN MARSHALL

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to pay tribute to an outstanding labor leader in my hometown of Flint, MI, Mr. Stan Marshall, who is retiring as vice president of the United Automobile Workers International Union. To recognize his outstanding years of service to the UAW and to his community, Stan will be honored at a tribute on March 30, 1995.

Stan Marshall began his career in the UAW when he started working at the Buick plant in Flint in 1950. While at Buick he served as an alternate committeeman, committeeman, shop committeeman, and chairman of the shop committee.

He was appointed to the international staff of UAW Region 1-C in 1977. In 1983 he was elected to the UAW international executive board as regional director, UAW Region 1-C. As regional director he served over 100,000 UAW members at General Motors plants and IPS plants in Flint, Adrian, Battle Creek, Jackson and Lansing, MI.

Following two terms as regional director, Stan was elected as a UAW vice president at its 29th Constitutional Convention in June, 1989 at Anaheim, CA. As vice president, Stan is director of the Chrysler department, the national organizing and technical office and professional [TOP] department, the General Dynamics department, and the foundry department.

While playing an important role in the UAW, Stan Marshall is no less committed to his community. He has served on various organizations within the State of Michigan such as, the Economic Alliance of Michigan, the Governor's Task Force on Higher Education, the Governor's Commission on Labor-Management Relations, and the Michigan State Athletic Board.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and a pleasure for me to rise today to urge my colleagues in joining me to recognize Stan Marshall for his vital contributions to the dynamic leadership of the UAW. As a tireless advocate of working men and women for over 40 years, he has been a major force behind improving the working conditions and wages for UAW members.

Stan Marshall is a highly esteemed friend and I have often sought counsel from him as I considered important issues relating to working men and women. As he moves into retirement, I know that he will pursue his interests with the same zeal as he did representing the workers of the UAW. I wish him well in all his future endeavors.

WELCOME TO BENJAMIN PAUL
BRIGGS

HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to note a very important event that occurred March 28, 1995. Benjamin Paul Briggs was born to Janet and John Furse Briggs in Seattle, WA. Benjamin Paul is my first grandchild.

Every child is the repository of all the world's history and all the world's hopes. Each child deserves the best, in love and respect, and protection. Each child is the reminder that we have a duty to be advocates for children the world over.

I have the highest hopes for Benjamin Paul. I trust that he will care about and protect other humans and animals and the environment. I know, because I know his parents, that he will understand that we are all part of one beautiful, fragile web of creation and that he has a part to play in its protection.

I wish you the very best Benjamin Paul and am very glad that you are here.

HOPWA FUNDING

HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the House of Representatives for decisively moving to control this country's destructive spending patterns and moving toward a balanced budget.

As Members of Congress, we all know the need to control Federal spending. However, we must be careful not to cut those programs that are both cost effective for taxpayers and meaningful and effective for their beneficiaries. Specifically, I am deeply concerned about the rescission of funds for the Housing Opportunities for People With AIDS Program [HOPWA].

It is imperative that we take great care to protect the most vulnerable members of our communities. We did this by maintaining funding levels for both the section 202 housing for the elderly and the section 811 funding for disabled persons programs, and we should do the same for the HOPWA Program. People suffering from AIDS often don't have the financial resources necessary to care for themselves. This population needs the dedicated housing assistance this program provides.

Some may argue that this money is not needed because there is already other Federal housing assistance available. I disagree. The fact is that this rescission will result in no new incremental section 8 vouchers, placing those with AIDS on a waiting list for a voucher, condemning some to the streets. The HOPWA money can provide instant relief in communities where people suffering from AIDS desperately need housing assistance.

We cannot turn our backs. Without this funding, people with AIDS will be forced to depend on high-cost emergency care facilities for housing or live on the streets. Consequently, American taxpayers will end up paying over \$1,000 a day for those afflicted with AIDS who are housed in skilled facilities versus \$40 to

\$100 per day per person under HOPWA. Retaining this funding simply makes financial sense to the taxpayers, as well as demonstrates our concern for those already crippled by this devastating disease.

THE U.S. AND FOREIGN COMMERCIAL SERVICE—A SUCCESS STORY WE SHOULD KNOW

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my strong support for the continuation of the Department of Commerce's U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service.

In San Diego County, we encourage any effort that stimulates the growth of local businesses. Growing businesses mean more jobs—and that is my main priority for San Diego.

The U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service [US&FCS] has a proven record of assisting small- and medium-size exports. This is a Government program that works.

In the San Diego area, the US&FCS assisted local firms in venturing into 85 new export markets in fiscal year 1994. It also helped 22 firms in making their first export sales.

The US&FCS operation is effective because of its local expertise and local concern. The office in San Diego provides area exporters with an accessible, local resource on trade with overseas markets.

Operating within the International Trade Administration of the Department of Commerce, the US&FCS gets results.

Small- and medium-size exporters are provided a highly cost-effective combination of domestic and overseas services that help them to expand exports. This translates into much needed jobs.

We all want an effective, efficient Government, and we all support efforts to get rid of wasteful bureaucracy. The US&FCS works—let's keep it.

THE REPUBLICAN CONTRACT WITH AMERICA: CITIZENS ARE SPEAKING OUT

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, very shortly, we will reach the 100-day mark in the Republican Contract With America. At the time, the Nation will measure the success of a contract launched by the Republican Party last year. The contract pledged to reform Congress, and offered citizens of the nation an "agenda for national renewal."

The American people are able to read between the rhetoric and see the Republican Contract With America for what it is—a prescription for disaster. We need not look any further than the cuts in critical education, job training and job placement, and housing programs, as well as an ill-conceived and mean-spirited welfare reform proposal, to prove this statement true.

Mr. Speaker, every day I receive hundreds of letters from constituents throughout my con-

gressional district. Many of them are the hard-working men and women who are the backbone of this country. Others are individuals in need who are struggling to enter the workforce and share in the American dream.

In their letters, constituents tell me how the same Government programs which are now being slashed and eliminated by the Republican majority, have enabled them to secure educations, obtain job training and job placement assistance, and, most importantly, feed and care for their families. Many make it clear in their letters that they are not looking for handouts, but they want very much to become independent and care for their families.

Just recently, I received a letter from a constituent regarding cuts in funding for education. The constituent, who attends adult education classes at a homeless shelter, noted the importance of the classes. She writes, "Sometimes I barely have bus fare but I come, because getting my G.E.D. is very important to me." The letter also says, "There is an essential need for this educational foundation in order to get good jobs * * * Vote against any budget that cuts education * * * You will be helping so many people."

Mr. Speaker, I am including this letter from my constituent in the RECORD. I do so with the hope that other Members will take a moment to read this document and realize that we must stand firm. I am convinced that I am making the right choice. I will continue to oppose proposals which balance the budget at the expense of the poorest, the most vulnerable, and the most needy of our citizens. I urge my colleagues to read this letter from my constituent.

Congressman LOUIS STOKES,
District 11.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN STOKES, I attend Adult Education classes in a homeless shelter. I think this class is important to me, to obtain my G.E.D. to get a good job, to provide a good life for myself and kids, so we can have a good life. I come from the west side to attend these classes and it's hard. But I come because this class is important to me, getting my G.E.D. and accomplishing my goal of becoming a medical assistant. Without it, my future seems kind of gloomy and empty. This is my second chance to complete my goals. I want to have good things in life and education is a must. Education opens up doors for good, better jobs, houses and clothes and to feel that you can do and gain a sense of pride. I am always telling my kids to stay in school and get the best out of school.

I am the mother of six. I want to get my G.E.D. because I am always telling them to stay in school. The three older children have their diplomas. The three younger children are still in school. How can I teach them right when I don't have mine? Please give me the opportunity to complete my dream and to accomplish my goals. I want to be independent to take care of my family and myself. I am coming from the west side in order to come here. Sometimes I barely have bus fare but I come, because getting my G.E.D. is very important to me.

You should know how important Adult Education Services are to so many of the homeless people in Cleveland, Ohio. We have so many that depend on trying to obtain their G.E.D. There is an essential need for this educational foundation in order to get good jobs. To help kids and get kids to college, and even help with their homework. This is important for the future of our community.

There are so many people who need these classes but they are not available. I would like you (Congressman Stokes) to get us the extra funding we need to get this job right away. Only you can stop the madness. Only you can keep adult education from going backwards. Let it move forward. Vote against any budget that cuts adult education. This is a vital program to so many homeless who truly need it. Please vote against this budget. You will be helping so many people.

A CONCERNED CONSTITUENT.

THE FIVE GLOBAL REALITIES

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, last Wednesday, the distinguished Senate majority leader, Mr. DOLE of Kansas, gave a landmark address on foreign policy at the Nixon Center for Peace and Freedom Policy Conference.

In this address, Senator DOLE outlined five new global realities that affect America's interests abroad, including: First, we are headed into a "Golden Age of Capitalism," second, we must stabilize a "New World Energy Order" based on peace in the Middle East, third, our national security is increasingly dependent on our response to the spread of weapons of mass destruction, fourth, we must recognize the challenge posed by religious extremism, and fifth, our rivalry with Russia's historic imperial ambitions has not ended.

I commend the members attention to this speech and ask that it be printed in full at this point in the RECORD:

WINNING THE PEACE: AMERICAN LEADERSHIP AND COMMITMENT

(By Bob Dole)

I can't help but think back to the day in January of 1994, when President Nixon made his last visit to the United States Capitol.

The occasion was the 25th anniversary of his inauguration as President. And over 100 past and present Senators and Congressmen—Republicans and Democrats alike—attended a lunch honoring President Nixon that Bob Michel and I hosted.

At the conclusion of the lunch, President Nixon stood—and without a note in his hand—delivered one of the most compelling speeches many of us could remember.

As always, he talked politics, and he also shared some personal reflections on his life and career. But the majority of his remarks were devoted to his life's passion—foreign policy.

President Nixon served as our guide, leading us on an around-the-world tour, offering his unique perspective on the strengths and weaknesses of our allies and adversaries, and on the future as he saw it.

In his remarks, he repeated a statement that he made again and again during the last year of his life. He said, "The Soviets have lost the Cold War, but the United States has not yet won it."

Those words were true then—and are just as true today. And while the title of this conference—"After Victory"—has a nice ring to it, I believe the declaration may be a bit premature. It is, after all, possible to win the war and lose the peace—as the years between World War I and World War II demonstrate.

WORLD STILL UNCERTAIN

Don't get me wrong. The stage is set. We are the world's only superpower. And the

words spoken by Nikita Khrushchev in that famous "kitchen debate" were dead wrong. Not only will America's children never live under communism—neither will Russia's children. Still, there are far too many gains to consolidate, and far too many uncertainties in the world to say that a final peace has been won.

For example, there is a resurgent Russia, asserting its position around the globe. China has international ambitions of its own, and is in the midst of a leadership transition. There are international terrorists—often state-supported. There are global crime syndicates. There are extremist movements based on religion or ethnic origin. While none of these compare to the challenge of the Soviet empire, each of these can pose threats to important American interests.

FIVE GLOBAL REALITIES AFFECT AMERICA'S INTERESTS

It seems to me these multifaceted threats should be viewed in the context of five clear global realities which affect America's fundamental interests. Only by recognizing these realities—and dealing with them with the same commitment which led to the defeat of Soviet Communism—will America truly be able to claim victory.

REALITY NO. 1: THE "GOLDEN AGE OF CAPITALISM"

The first new reality is that the whole world is plunging headlong into what David Hale of the Kemper Organization in Chicago has termed a "new golden age of capitalism."

I remember when Lech Walesa told me that the definition of a communist economy was "100 workers standing around one shovel." Now, in places like Poland, Russia, India, Latin America, and even China—four billion people formerly under some form of socialism are now fighting with everything they can lay hands on to not just grab a shovel—but to build shovel factories.

There are now more than 30 stock markets in the developing world, and capitalization of the four-year-old Shanghai securities exchange has reached \$30 billion. Deng Xiaoping himself has said that no one cares any more what color the cat is, as long as it catches mice. The bottom line is that everyone wants to trade, and everyone wants to create and use capital on a world-wide basis.

While this new "golden age of capitalism" offers great opportunity for America, we must remember that many of the countries so eager to enjoy the benefits of membership in the world trading system may not fully understand or accept the rules and discipline that go with it.

A trade war was averted with China, but other threats to U.S. commercial interests will surely arise in the coming months and years, and our continued vigilance and leadership will be required.

REALITY NO. 2: THE "NEW WORLD ENERGY ORDER"

The second inescapable reality of the post-20th century world is that the security of the world's oil and gas supplies will remain a vital national interest of the United States and of the other industrial powers.

The Persian Gulf—the heartland of world energy for half a century—is still a region of many uncertainties. Saudi Arabia has been weakened financially. Iran and Iraq continue to exhibit great hostility to the West and pose threats to their neighbors. And the boundaries of the oil and gas heartland are being redrawn to the north, to include the great hydrocarbon deposits of the Caucasus, Siberia, and Kazakhstan.

In this "new energy order," many of the most important geopolitical decisions—ones

on which a nation's sovereignty can depend—will deal with the location and routes for oil and gas pipelines. In response, our strategy, our diplomacy and our forward military presence need readjusting.

REALITY NO. 3: SPREAD OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

The third inevitable reality for America—and for the world—is the fact that while the Berlin Wall may have crumbled, weapons of mass destruction haven't.

Listen to just a partial roll call of countries and groups that already possess nuclear, biological or chemical weapons: North Korea. Iraq. Iran. Libya.

Have any of these nations earned our trust? And given their past behavior, is it any surprise that there are startling signs that a world wide black market in nuclear weapons has emerged?

All this is taking place as talks to review the global treaty limiting the spread of nuclear weapons will soon begin. Even if the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty is extended indefinitely, however, we must avoid falling into a false sense of security. We must prepare now for the future.

Iraq, Iran, and North Korea all illustrate the failures of traditional non-proliferation efforts, which depend largely on the cooperation of other states.

Only after Desert Storm did the West learn just how far Iraqi nuclear ambitions had progressed. And instead of announcing that the United States will veto any efforts to ease or end U.N. sanctions on Iraq, the administration dispatches an envoy to plead with the Europeans for cooperation. Where would such timidity have gotten us in the Cold War?

Iran also appears poised for a great leap forward in its nuclear program—thanks to a cash-hungry Russia doing for Iran what the Clinton Administration has done for North Korea.

And make no mistake about it, the Agreed Framework with North Korea has little prospect of successfully addressing the North Korean threat, and apparently, has already been violated by Pyongyang.

American leadership in addressing these non-proliferation challenges is essential if additional states are not to choose the nuclear option. It's worth asking: What would we have done—or not done—if Iraq had one or two nuclear weapons in 1990? Preventive military action as a non-proliferation policy tool cannot be ruled out.

There are defensive options, however, that could provide the United States and our allies with protection against accidental and limited ballistic missile strikes. Pursuing an effective ballistic missile defense capability should be a top priority for U.S. defense policy now and for the foreseeable future.

REALITY NO. 4: INCREASE IN EXTREMIST RELIGIOUS AND ETHNIC MOVEMENTS

The fourth new global reality is the increase in violence due to extremist religious and ethnic movements in many parts of the globe.

Some of these movements, like the tribal warfare in Rwanda, or conflicts in Burma or West Africa have little direct impact on American interests.

However, some of the instability and turmoil due to ethnic and religious violence is important for American interests—and could lead to the disintegration of key states. Serbian genocidal aggression in the Balkans, for example, threatens to spill over to Macedonia, Albania, and beyond. American and European inaction in the face of that aggression cannot help but embolden other radical "ethno-nationalists" by giving them a green light for ethnic cleansing.

The Indian rebellion in Mexico coupled with financial uncertainty has resulted in genuine security concerns on our southern border—and make no mistake that illegal immigration is a security threat.

A key NATO ally in Turkey faces Islamic extremism and a separatist ethnic movement. Violent Islamic fundamentalists threaten the government in Algeria, and have launched an assault on Egypt. How long would the Camp David Treaty be honored if fundamentalists took power in Egypt?

Islamic terrorists seek to destroy the peace process between Israel and the PLO—and may be having some success. With support from Iran and others, Islamic terrorists also demonstrated at the World Trade Center that America is not immune from attack.

And ethnic turmoil in the former Soviet Union cannot be ignored, as warfare has occurred in five former republics. And the Chechens may be just one of many ethnic groups willing to use violence to alter boundaries originally set by Joseph Stalin.

In short, the list of world "hot spots" is far too lengthy for anyone to conclude that America can become complacent.

REALITY NO. 5: RIVALRY WITH RUSSIA

And this leads to the fifth global reality we must face: the fact that geopolitical rivalry with Russia did not end with the demise of Soviet Communism.

On his last trip abroad, President Nixon spoke before the Russian State Duma, and he foreshadowed a change in Russian-American relations, saying: "Russia is a great power, and Russia as a great power must chart its own course in foreign policy . . . When we have differences, we should not assume they will be overcome by a good personal relationship even at the highest level."

And as we have seen time and time again, the foreign policy course that Russia is charting, is one that is often in conflict with American interests.

For example:

Russia stepped in the middle of the North Korea agreement by offering to provide nuclear reactors—which would have the clear effect of killing the U.S. brokered deal.

Russia continues to threaten prospective NATO members over alliance expansion, thereby confirming the need to enlarge NATO sooner rather than later.

In December 1994, Russia vetoed a sanctions resolution on Serbia in the U.N. Security Council, its first substantive veto since the height of the Cold War in 1985.

Russia persists in supplying weapons and nuclear technology to the rogue regime in Iran.

Russia continues to maintain an intelligence facility and support personnel in Cuba, thereby prolonging Castro's oppression.

Russian pressure, subversion and intimidation of the sovereign states in the "Near Abroad" follows a historical pattern set long before the Bolsheviks took power in 1917.

As Dr. Kissinger said last month before the Senate Armed Services Committee, "... what we dealt with in the Cold War was both communism and imperialism, and while communism was defeated, the trend toward imperialism still exists."

Let me be clear in saying that no one has been more supportive of President Yeltsin than I. In June 1991, I went to Andrews Air Force base to meet President Yeltsin virtually alone, since the United States State Department believed Gorbachev was the "only game in town."

But just as it was wrong to place too much focus on Gorbachev in 1991, it is wrong in 1995 to ignore that fact that President Yeltsin has made serious errors, has moved toward authoritarian rule, and has lost the

political support of virtually all reform-minded Russians.

The Clinton Administration's misguided devotion to a "Russian First" policy—which has turned into a "Yeltsin first" policy—resulted in the loss of a tremendous opportunity to state American concerns forcefully before thousands were slaughtered in Chechnya.

NEW REALISM ABOUT RUSSIA

A "new realism" about Russia and its prospects for the future does not mean a return to the Cold War past. It does mean developing a more honest relationship, one that does not paper over important policy differences with an appeal to personal ties.

New realism means emphasizing the significance of Russia's 1996 elections, and of the pivotal importance of a peaceful, democratic transition of power.

And new realism means that developments like arms sales to Iran, violence in Chechnya, and U.N. vetoes on behalf of aggressors should not be excused, ignored and minimized. Our differences with Russia should be identified—they should be negotiated when possible and condemned when necessary. Such an approach would ultimately serve both the Russian and the American people better than defending, denying and rationalizing Russian misdeeds.

TESTS FOR AMERICAN LEADERSHIP

Let me conclude by sharing with you words that Richard Nixon spoke at the announcement of the creation of the Center for Peace and Freedom in January 1994.

"Some are tired of leadership. They say (American) carried that burden long enough. But if we do not provide leadership, who will? The Germans? The Japanese? The Russians? The Chinese? Only the United States has the potential. . . to lead in the era beyond peace. It is a great challenge for a great people."

Ladies and gentlemen, President Nixon was right. Leadership does come with a price tag. But it is a price worth paying.

Dealing with the five realities I have outlined will test. American's resolve and her leadership. If we fail those tests—if we refuse the mantle of leadership—any declaration of victory will be a long time coming.

But I am an optimist. Like Richard Nixon, I believe in America and in American leadership. I believe we will pass our tests, and in doing so, we can claim the biggest victory of all—we will have secured the future of our great republic, and of peace and freedom, for generations to come.

D.C. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be a sponsor of the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Act of 1995 which is being introduced today by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. DAVIS].

Mr. Speaker, the crafting of this bill has taken many hours and has involved a wide array of individuals. Our colleague, TOM DAVIS, has done yeoman's work and is to be commended for his skill in forging a strong bill that has bipartisan support in this House. That is no easy feat.

This bill, Mr. Speaker, will establish a financial responsibility and management authority

consisting of five members to be appointed by the President, in consultation with the Congress, within 25 days after it is enacted. The key to the success of our efforts in restoring the financial health of our Nation's Capital is the selection of individuals who are competent, capable and have a good heart with regard to the city. The bill requires that these individuals have expertise in finance and management, have no connection with the District government that could cause a conflict of interest, and during the most recent year have paid personal income or business taxes to the District.

There are a few comments I would like to make regarding the powers of the authority. First, all contracts, leases and agreements entered into by the District government will be subject to approval by the authority to ensure they are in compliance with the financial plan. If they are not in compliance, they will be sent back until they are. This is important if the District is going to get to a balanced budget anytime soon.

Second, there is no question that the District's financial management and information systems are inadequate. To deal with this problem the bill establishes a chief financial officer of the District of Columbia who will be appointed by the Mayor and, during the control period, subject to approval by a majority vote of the authority. The chief financial officer can be removed only with the approval of the authority and will be responsible for all financial activities of the District government from revenue estimates and cash receipts to expenditures and cash disbursements.

This is the most important position in the District government from the standpoint of the District finances. And the person in this position must have as much independence as possible if the District government is to get back on track financially.

Third, it has become glaringly apparent that the District needs a truly independent inspector general. During the control period the inspector general will be appointed by the mayor subject to approval by a majority vote of the authority, and like the chief financial officer, can be removed only with the approval of the authority. The inspector general will have subpoena powers and a budget that will be subject to change by the mayor or council.

This has been a problem in the past.

Mr. Speaker, the next point I want to discuss is crucial to the effectiveness of the authority. In the event there is a stalemate between what the authority recommends and what the District recommends, the bill allows the authority to implement its own recommendations whether they are executive or legislative in nature. This power is essential if the authority is to be effective and have any impact on the efficient operation of the District government.

The authority created by this legislation, Mr. Speaker, needs to have control; and it is our intention that it have control; and this bill is drafted so that it will have control over the operations of the District government.

My final comment relates to the concern that has been expressed by several members about the mayor's access to the Federal Treasury. The mayor is authorized by a statute approved in 1937 to requisition funds from the Federal Treasury. This borrowing authority was used primarily for cash flow purposes

prior to the District gaining access to the municipal bond market in the early 1980's. It has not been used since; however, the bond market has looked to this Treasury window as the ultimate guarantor of securities issued by the District. Therefore, it is necessary to continue this access to the Treasury to maintain the marketability of the District's \$3.3 billion in outstanding long-term securities. The Federal Government in essence serves as the District's "State government" and therefore provides the necessary assurance required by the investment community.

Any funds borrowed from the Federal Treasury under this bill will be deposited into an account controlled by the authority and repaid by the District government at the going interest rate plus one-eighth of 1 percent. In addition, the authority will remain in existence until all of the amounts borrowed under the auspices of the authority, whether from the Federal Treasury or from the bond market, are repaid in full.

After the control period ends, The District will continue to have access to the Treasury window. However, under section 209 of the bill, the authority will be reactivated immediately if certain events occur, and one of the events that will trigger the reactivation is the mayor's requisitioning of advances from the Federal Treasury. If that should occur, the borrowed funds will once again be deposited into an account controlled by the authority.

So I feel comfortable that sufficient safeguards are in place to protect the Federal taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, I think this is a good bill and deserves the support of this House.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PUBLIC INTEREST LEGISLATURE ACT OF 1995

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, U.S. Representatives MAURICE HINCHEY, CYNTHIA MCKINNEY, PETER DEFazio, NYDIA VELÁZQUEZ, and myself are introducing legislation today, on behalf of the Progressive Caucus, which provides a giant step forward to rebuilding public confidence in the integrity of the U.S. Congress. Our bill helps make certain that all Members of Congress keep our focus on the public interest by requiring that Members of Congress put their stock portfolios and other financial assets in blind trusts or divest.

Did you know that numerous State and local governments require that public officeholders recuse themselves on voting matters in which they have financial interests at stake?

But not the U.S. Congress.

Did you know that Federal law since the Civil War bars a government official in the executive branch from participating in policy matters in which that official has a personal financial interest?

But not the U.S. Congress.

Currently, House Rule VIII requires that a Member of Congress not vote on matters of personal financial interest to that Member. But in truth, the scope of this rule has been dramatically narrowed over time to where it is now interpreted to mean that a Member of Congress should not vote when the matter is personal to him or her, but may vote on the

matter if the question affects a Member of Congress as one of a larger class, such as stockholders of a company or bondholders of a municipality or corporation.

Even at that, compliance with the provisions of House Rule VIII is now at the discretion of each Member of Congress and entirely voluntary. In practice, this has created a very lax environment in which potential and perceived financial conflicts of interest are common and often go undisclosed to voters and the general public. When questionable cases do come to light, they serve to heighten general public suspicion about the impact of special interest money and influence-peddling on congressional decision-making.

That is why we are introducing our new bill to amend the Ethics in Government Act—The Public Interest Legislature Act—to respond to growing public distrust arising from many Members of Congress routinely voting on bills in which they have financial interests. We believe it will go a long way toward rebuilding public confidence in the integrity of the U.S. Congress. Fundamentally it will reassure all Americans that their elected representatives in Congress are working full time on public business and not distracted or tempted to cash in on public service in any sense of those words.

Our bill has three main provisions:

First, to require that Members of Congress—subject to civil and criminal penalties for failure to do so—either put their stocks, bonds, and other financial assets—excluding their principal homes—in excess of \$1,000 into blind trusts; or, divest themselves of their stocks, bonds, and other financial assets in excess of \$1,000—excluding their principal homes.

Second, to strengthen the financial disclosure requirements of existing law to require more detailed, accurate, and timely reports on the financial assets of Members of Congress, their spouses, and their principal staff members involved with legislative activities of the Congress. At present, the disclosure requirements are of such wide ranges and so loose as to make the current disclosure requirements of marginal use in informing the public about potential financial conflicts of interest; and

Third, to prohibit Members of Congress from using official expenses to pay the costs associated with preparing financial disclosure reports.

This week the Congress is acting upon another part of the Contract With America—a proposed constitutional amendment to impose term limits on how long a person can serve as a Member of Congress which is referred to as the so-called Citizen Legislature Act.

Like so much of the Contract With America, the proposed Citizen Legislature Act is a bogus bill with a misleading title that does nothing about the real problem undermining the respect of the American people for their Congress—the funneling of enormous sums of special interest money into congressional campaigns and legislative lobbying.

The degree to which big money skews congressional policy making in favor of special interests over the public interest may be debatable. But there is absolutely no debate that many Americans now perceive that many Members of Congress run for office to enrich themselves indirectly, if not directly. Unless the Congress takes serious action to correct this perception, fewer and fewer Americans will hold on to the belief that the Congress is

capable of acting for the public interest of all Americans and not just privileged economic elites.

Our bill meets this threat to American democracy by insulating Members from allegations and suspicions of personal financial chicanery in the conduct of the people's business. As part of the 11-part Progressive Caucus Alternative to the Republican Contract With America—The Progressive Promise, this legislation represents real congressional ethics reform in contrast with self-serving gimmicks like term limits that will do nothing to reduce the corrosive influence of big money on congressional decision making.

TRIBUTE TO RUDOLPH T. GIVENS:
42 YEARS OF SERVICE TO MIAMI,
DADE COUNTY, AND THE WORLD

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this Friday, March 31, the people of Dade County will recognize the career and contributions of a truly remarkable man, Rudolph T. Givens. After 42 years on the job at the Port of Miami—the port's longest serving employee—Rudy Givens has retired.

Over his long tenure, Mr. Givens has truly seen it all and done it all. He started out in 1952 as a dock cleanup man at what was then the city of Miami commercial docks, a small operation in a quiet, small town.

He caps his career as Assistant to the Director of the Port of Miami, one of the busiest cruise and cargo ports in the world. What he did in the years in between is the stuff of legend at the Port of Miami.

Rudy Givens is much more than a dedicated and valuable employee. Never content merely to do a job, in every position he has ever held he has sought to provide good service—to make the port run as efficiently and effectively as humanly possible and to meet the many needs of the customers of the port, who hail from all over the world.

Rudy Givens' knowledge, judgment, and dedication cannot be replaced. But his reputation for excellence, the example he set for those for whom he worked and for those who worked for him, and his dedication to service will continue to positively influence the Port of Miami for many years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join with me and our Dade County community in wishing Rudy Givens and his wife, Edith, our thanks and best wishes for happiness and success in all their endeavors in the coming years.

TRIBUTE TO EMANUEL TAPP

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Emanuel Tapp of my Los Angeles staff. For nearly 8 years, Emanuel has rendered outstanding service as my secretary

and staff assistant. He has been a loyal employee—an individual that my staff and I could always depend on to lighten our days with a funny story or a light anecdote. Regrettably, Emanuel is taking a disability retirement on Friday, March 31, 1995. Before he leaves my employ, however, I am proud to have this opportunity to commend him on his distinguished and dedicated service to me and the citizens of the 32d Congressional District of California.

Emanuel hails from Greensboro, NC, where his mother and father live, and where he has a large and loving family. Prior to the start of his congressional career, Emanuel served honorably in the U.S. Air Force. He also worked for Pacific Telephone Co., and the Security Pacific Bank in Los Angeles.

Emanuel arrived in my office on July 13, 1987. He was an immediate hit with my staff for his thoughtful and caring manner and his ability to handle the most difficult tasks. His many responsibilities have included scheduling and arranging appointments for me, and serving as an ombudsman for constituents seeking assistance from Federal Government agencies. He has been particularly effective in both areas, but especially as a troubleshooter for the many seniors who have called and/or visited my office. He has a distinct love for our seniors and developed an instant and special rapport with them. In addition, he has represented me at community events throughout my district and served as my community liaison with the United States Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution. In every instance, Emanuel's performance has been outstanding.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to recognize the contributions which Emanuel has made to my staff. We will miss his wit and winning ways; however, each of us is enriched by having had the opportunity to know and work with him. Although he is leaving my employ, he will always be a part of the Dixon family. And as an individual who has always maintained an active interest in the cultural life of Los Angeles, it is good to know that we can look forward to his continued involvement and support of the arts, and his service to others. As a fellow jazz enthusiast, I also am pleased to note that he will be able to further cultivate and enjoy his love of jazz and his large collection of CD's.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in commending Emanuel Tapp for his dedicated service to the citizens of Los Angeles, and in wishing him all the best.

Well done, my friend, well done.

THE 16TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON THE HOLOCAUST

HON. LYNN N. RIVERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Ms. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to recognize the 16th Annual Conference on the Holocaust which is being held March 19–27 at the University of Michigan. On this 50-year anniversary of the liberation of the death camps and concentration camps, the University has put together 19 events to remember the Holocaust and its victims.

Among the events scheduled for the conference are an afternoon discussion series, a

number of speakers and films, an art exhibit, a name reading vigil, an evening with survivors and a memorial service.

Those scheduled to speak include Art Spiegelman, author of critically acclaimed narratives *Maus I* and *Maus II*, David Wyman, a historian from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst and Alvin Rosenfeld, Director of Jewish Studies at Indiana University.

The Conference on the Holocaust allows both students and community members to learn about the Holocaust in ways in which a history book does not allow. A planned trip to the Holocaust Memorial Center in West Bloomfield, MI, as well as the various discussion sessions and the 24 hour vigil allow participants to actively engage in discussions and remembrance of this tragic event.

I would like to acknowledge the University of Michigan for all of their hard work towards putting on this very worthy event. The events of the Holocaust must never be forgotten.

BOMB SUSPECT SAYS U.S. MERITS ATTACK

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to recent comments by Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, the man arrested in Pakistan for engineering the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center.

With all of the gall he could muster, this terrorist stated that America deserved to be attacked because of our support for Israel. While denying carrying out the bombing which killed or injured many innocent civilians, Yousef stated: "The ability of Israel to commit these crimes is the direct result of the considerable military and financial aid which the United States of America provides annually to Israel, and it is this aid which gives Palestinians and Lebanese the right to attack U.S. targets."

A March 25, 1995, article in The New York Times, entitled "Bomb Suspect Says the U.S. Merits Attack", gives substantial coverage of this outrage. I insert a copy of this article to be printed in the RECORD at this point.

BOMB SUSPECT SAYS THE U.S. MERITS ATTACK; HE AVOWS INNOCENCE IN THE TRADE CENTER PLOT

(By James C. McKinley, Jr.)

Ignoring the advice of his lawyer, the man accused of engineering the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center released a diatribe yesterday saying that Palestinians had a right to attack the United States for its support of Israel.

In an eight-page statement, the man the authorities call Ramzi Ahmed Yousef said that his real name was Abdul-Basit Balochi and that he was an electronics engineer and explosives expert. He said he came from Pakistan and had family in both Iraq and Israel. He also claimed to have "friends and relatives who were killed in Palestine by the Israeli Army."

The statement, released yesterday by Mr. Yousef's court-appointed lawyer, was the first public comment from the trade center suspect since he was arrested in Pakistan last month, two years after the bombing that killed 6 and injured more than 1,000.

But it failed to clear up some of the central mysteries in the case, including the

true identity of the suspect. And it was unclear what motivated him to make the statement, since some of the remarks could be used against him in court.

Mr. Yousef said he believed the state of Israel had no legal right to be established in Palestine and accused the Israeli Government of "systematic murder, torture, imprisonment and deportation" of Palestinians.

"The ability of Israel to commit these crimes is the direct result of the considerable military and financial aid which the United States of America provides annually to Israel, and it is this aid which gives Palestinians and Lebanese the right to attack United States targets," Mr. Yousef said in the statement.

Mr. Yousef's lawyer, Roy R. Kulcsar, said he had advised Mr. Yousef against releasing the statement before his trial. "I told him that if it were me in his position, I would not make such a statement," Mr. Kulcsar said.

"I think he regards himself as a political prisoner, and part of that is the circumstances under which he was brought back to the United States," Mr. Kulcsar added. "He certainly feels the treatment he has received is because of his views."

Mr. Kulcsar said Mr. Yousef's statement was not a confession. He said Mr. Yousef still maintains that he is innocent and intends to fight the charges in court. The lawyer said his client was neither cooperating with the Government nor exploring a plea bargain agreement.

Prosecutors have depicted Mr. Yousef as a professional terrorist who was the mastermind of the bombing of the World Trade Center on Feb. 26, 1993. Four other men were convicted last year in connection with the bombing, but Mr. Yousef and a sixth man escaped.

Since he was arrested and flown back to the United States, Mr. Yousef's real identity has continued to be a mystery for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Attorney's office in Manhattan. No one knows for certain who he is or where he was born. More important, it is still unclear who provided the financial backing for the trade center bombing.

Abdel Basit Abdel Karim was the name Mr. Yousef used when he obtained a Pakistani passport from Pakistan's Consulate General office in New York in 1992. It was under this name that he reportedly left the country just hours after the explosion and flew to Pakistan.

Ramzi Ahmed Yousef was the name on a valid Iraqi passport that Mr. Yousef presented to United States officials when he arrived in New York on a plane from Pakistan in September 1992.

He immediately demanded asylum, and officials took his fingerprints as part of the application. Prosecutors say those fingerprints later turned up in the storage shed where they believe the trade center bomb was made.

The surname Balochi is common in the region known as Baluchistan, a remote and lawless border area between Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan. Law-enforcement sources said they had never heard Mr. Yousef called by that name before. When Mr. Yousef was arrested, Pakistani officials said they believed he came from the area.

Mr. Yousef's statement, however, suggests that he is Palestinian and even has relatives who were killed in the struggle against Israel. Calling Israel "an illegal and unlawful state," Mr. Yousef said that the Israeli lands should be returned to Arabs and that an international court should be convened to try the Israeli Government for war crimes.

"Since the U.S. Government, every year, sends military and financial aid worth hundreds of millions of dollars to Israel, which is being used to support the Israeli occupation, as well as the crimes and slaughters which were and are being carried out by the Israeli Army, all Muslims, Palestinians and Lebanese have the right to regard themselves in a state of war with the U.S. Government," he wrote.

Mr. Yousef then tried to justify attacks against United States targets as acts of war and compared them with the bombing attacks on Japan by the United States during World War II, which he called "the worst terrorist acts in human history."

The United States Attorney's office had no official comment on Mr. Yousef's remarks, but prosecutors said privately there was little doubt that the statement would be used against Mr. Yousef during his trial since it provides a clear motive for the attack.

THE TERM LIMITS VOTE

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, over the last 2 days, the House of Representatives has been riveted by a fiery debate over term limits. One of the most intriguing aspects of the debate was the absence of partisanship that characterized the other legs of the Contract With America.

We have heard heartfelt arguments from Members on both sides of this contentious issue. Many of the most compelling arguments against the concept were made by Members of the Republican Party.

After listening to these arguments, I will cast my vote against term limits. I will do so because term limits are not necessary, and they will lead to harmful unintended consequences.

There is a better alternative that will improve representation on Capitol Hill. That alternative is to keep our faith in those we represent. House Members face term limits every 2 years when we stand for reelection. Every 2 years, our records are scrutinized and our constituents have to make the choice about whether or not to return us to Congress.

They do a good job weeding out those who they no longer want to represent them. For example, half of all House seats have changed hands in the nineties.

Term limits are not necessary. On this, I agree wholeheartedly with the eloquence of one of the most distinguished Republicans in the House, Representative HENRY HYDE of Illinois, who called term limits the "dumbing down of democracy." He is absolutely right—the people of Wisconsin's Fourth District are smart enough not to need artificial constraints on the exercise of their democratic right to vote for whoever they please.

Term limits are not the answer to reducing barriers to running for Congress. That answer is clearly campaign finance reform. Campaign finance reform would give challengers access to the financial, media, and other resources necessary to mount a meaningful and competitive campaign. We should have spent this week on that topic, not term limits.

Term limit proponents rail against an entrenched Congress and allege that power corrupts Members. In fact, the entrenched Congress is a myth. The average length of service

for House Members is 7.5 years. That level is well below the 12-year limit proposed by leading term limits proposals.

And, term limits will not magically lead to the election of upstanding men and women who will resist corruption. Term limits cannot change human nature. It is ridiculous to argue that scandals would not occur if term limits were in effect.

As for unintended consequences, term limits will lead to two. First, they will usher in an even more powerful world of special interests. Power will shift from elected and accountable Members to unelected and unaccountable congressional staff, lobbyists, and bureaucrats. Lobbyists will write their own laws and will use their expertise and institutional memory to feed on a never-ending rotation of inexperienced Members.

Second, if term limits had been in existence, Wisconsin would have been deprived of many of the banner achievements of Senator Robert LaFollette who spent 22 years in the Senate. Similarly, we would not have had Senator William Proxmire's 32 years of service. And, my predecessor, Congressman Clem Zablocki, would not have been able to serve the Fourth District in an outstanding fashion for 34 years. Members like these are invaluable both to their constituents and to the Nation as a whole.

For all these reasons, I voted against term limits. It is a cynical constraint on the rights of the people I represent, and I could not lend the limitation my support.

"EQUAL JUSTICE UNDER LAW"

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, etched in stone directly across the street from this Chamber are the words, "Equal Justice Under Law." This Indianapolis Star article indicates that as a nation and a society we are inching our way toward equal justice for women to practice law. Which is not to say that Linda Pence merely inches her way toward success. She served her country well at the Justice Department, and serves it equally well by devoting her blazing talent to find justice on the other side of the court room.

[From the Indianapolis (IN) Star, Mar. 16, 1995]

MERGER GIVES WOMAN A NAME ON THE DOOR
AT TOP-10 LAW FIRM

(By Peter Key)

Twenty-one years ago, Linda Pence couldn't get a job offer from an Indianapolis law firm.

She's about to get her name on the door of a pretty big one.

On April 3, Pence will merge her law practice with Johnson Smith Densborn Wright & Heath, which will change its name to Johnson Smith Pence Densborn Wright & Heath.

The merger, announced Wednesday, will make Pence the only woman who is a named partner in one of the city's 10 largest law firms, according to Pence and Johnson Smith.

"It is a big deal, and we're proud of it," said Richard Johnson, who founded the firm in 1983.

Women make up about 22 percent of Indiana's lawyers, according to figures from the

Office of the Clerk of the Indiana Supreme Court. The state has 11,751 licensed attorneys; of those, 2,537 are women.

Pence's eight-person staff, which includes three other attorneys, also will join Johnson Smith, with attorney David Hensel becoming a partner.

The merger will boost Johnson Smith's staff size to almost 100 employees, including 58 attorneys.

John David Hoover, the firm's managing partner, said the merger is consistent with Johnson Smith's plan of expanding into new areas of practice by adding attorneys established in those areas.

"We've really looked for people in the community who could help us in areas we could not service our clientele in," he said.

Pence specializes in complex white-collar criminal and civil litigation.

After getting a law degree from Indiana University and passing the Indiana bar exam in 1974, Pence couldn't land a job with an Indianapolis law firm. So she moved to Washington, D.C., and joined the U.S. Justice Department.

"I wouldn't be the lawyer I am today if I hadn't worked there for nine years," she said.

Pence left Justice in 1983 to become a defense attorney. Three years later, she moved back to Indianapolis.

"I recognized at age 36 that my roots * * * were a lot stronger than I ever thought," she said.

Pence knew she wouldn't be able to get a partnership in one of the city's big law firms. So, tired of hearing the old canard that women can't run a law firm, she started her own practice.

About a year and a half ago, Pence realized she had to expand or merge her firm to get additional resources and support for her specialty, which requires expertise in many areas of law.

She decided to go with Johnson Smith, she said, because the firm is "growing, but growing in a controlled way by bringing aboard attorneys who are really experts in their field."

In addition to her clients, Pence will bring Johnson Smith a certain degree of celebrity. She commented on the trial of boxer Mike Tyson for WISH (Channel 8) and is commenting on the O.J. Simpson trial for WRTV (Channel 6). (The switch in stations might be attributable to the fact that she married WRTV anchorman Clyde Lee between trials.)

Pence also brings Johnson Smith a certain *jolie de vie*. And it will be appreciated.

"We have a remarkably good time practicing law around this office * * * and Linda really fits into that program," Hoover said. "She has fun practicing law."

TERM LIMITS ARE NEEDED TO ASSURE A REPRESENTATIVE REPUBLIC

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, this first-ever debate and vote on term limits is an exciting, even historic, moment.

As a term limits advocate since the mid-1970's, and as a Representative from California, whose voters were one of the first to pass term limits, I say it is about time that the people's Representatives in this House do what is right and pass term limits.

Four years ago less than 33 Representatives supported term limits. Two years ago, the number remained under 110. This week we will see at least 220 Members vote for term limits. That is amazing progress, and we should all hail the accomplishments of the grassroots activists who have driven this change. Our need is 290 Members, the two-thirds required to pass an amendment to the Constitution.

In 1990, California passed term limits on its state legislative representatives. Two years later, the people of California voted in favor of term limits on congressional representatives. This was the reaction of voters who had clearly tired of career politicians who lost touch with the concerns of the average Californian and of voters fed up with a corrupt incumbent-protecting campaign finance process.

The Term Limits Institute has compiled some revealing numbers: despite the revolutionary change in the 1992 and 1994 elections, incumbents running for reelection still won over 90 percent of the time. In addition, the average tenure of Democratic committee chairman in the last session of Congress was 28 years. As a new Member in 1993, I was part of a group that sought and won the fight in the Republican Conference to limit the terms of the ranking Republican on a committee to a total of 6 consecutive years. That precedent applies to the committee chairs of the Republican majority. In addition, we limited the Speaker to a total of 8 years in that office.

The simple fact is that we must end the days of career politicians. The elections last November were revolutionary, but they also proved that being the incumbent is still the best guarantee of success in an election. The incumbent advantage may be weakened, but it remains alive and well. Challengers do not have a competitive level campaign funding, nor can challengers use taxpayer-funded franked mail to send out thousands of pieces of mail touting the incumbent's accomplishments.

In the 1980's under an apportionment which could charitably be described as "rotten," the Democratic controlled California Legislature provided "safe" seats for Democrats and Republicans. In that decade, there were 450 congressional elections primary and general. In

those 450 elections, one Republican was defeated in a primary by another Republican [1988] and two Democrats and one Republican were defeated in the general election of 1990. We do need term limits.

Term limits are a vital first step toward congressional and campaign reform. Remember, however, that they are only a first step. In the last session of Congress, the Republican Conference endorsed a strong, bold plan to reform our system of campaign finance. Our plan shattered the control of Washington-based special interest groups and returned control of election financing to where it belongs in the hands of the voters. Our plan included restrictions on soft money. Our plan included a complete ban on Political Action Committees. And our plan required congressional candidates to raise a majority of their campaign money from the people who should really matter: the voters in each congressional district. I hope that we will see the passage of step one on the road to real campaign and congressional reform: term limits. Hopefully, it will not be too long after the first 100 days are over that we will see campaign finance reform debated and voted upon in this House.

Let us celebrate this historic first vote on term limits, but do not let us say this is the final step on the reform road. We must continue to work to return control of this Congress to the people who live and vote in our districts.

TRIBUTE TO RODNEY THAXTON

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, life is not a series of unconnected events, everything happens for a reason. And, while that reason may not always be readily apparent, my faith and trust in God helps me to accept that reason and its rightness.

On occasion life's happenings and their sequence may seem a bit bewildering and even unfair. During such times we must trust in His infinite wisdom and remind ourselves that He has all power and that His will is for peace,

joy, and harmony in our lives. If we do that, God will sustain and uplift us as He guides us toward fulfilling our purpose.

Mr. Speaker, today I must rely on my faith and belief in God and his great plan to sustain me, as I reflect on the life of Rodney Thaxton. Earlier this week, the Lord called Rodney home at the tender young age of 37.

Rodney used his forceful voice to help humble people. He used it to help the homeless, minorities, the downtrodden, and even those who committed crimes. He raised his voice throughout the community always standing up for that which is right, even in the face of that which was wrong.

Through his powerful mix of moral conviction and angry anecdotes, Rodney reminded us all that each of us has a stake in our national transformation away from selfish lives and toward a commitment to others. He helped South Florida remember that the fellowship of human beings is far more important than the fellowship of race and class and gender.

Rodney was at once a celebration of humanity, and an invocation to the Nation's conscience; yet he was touchingly humble, introspective, and self-searching. He was, above all, a utterance of faith and courage in a time of cynicism and despair. He inspired us all to fight injustice and to give future generations a legacy to preserve and future to design.

A vital part of our community, Rodney did not shy away from demanding and essential community leadership roles. He was active in the Miami-Dade Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People where he was branch vice president, and the American Civil Liberties Union. He also served as president of the Unrepresented People's Positive Action Council [UP-PAC], where he organized, mobilized, and advocated for the disenfranchised.

Rodney was a consummate profession, as a senior attorney in the Dade County Public Defender's Office, defending hundreds of cases and supervising attorneys within his division.

When he saw a cause he felt strongly about, he made a commitment to it and he took it on.

Mr. Speaker, my community, indeed, our country has lost a great son.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, March 30, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 31

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To resume hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on agricultural credit.

SR-332

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Veterans Affairs, and Veterans Affairs Service Organizations.

SD-138

APRIL 3

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Affairs, Foreign Commerce, and
Tourism Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 565, to regulate interstate commerce by providing for a uniform product liability law.

SR-253

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, and the Office of Personnel Management.

SD-138

APRIL 4

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To resume hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on market effects of Federal farm policy.

SR-332

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the De-

partment of Defense, focusing on Air Force programs.

SD-106

Armed Services

SeaPower Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on surface shipbuilding programs and the Department of the Navy's plans for modernization and recapitalization.

SR-222

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Consumer Affairs, Foreign Commerce, and
Tourism Subcommittee

To continue hearings on S. 565, to regulate interstate commerce by providing for a uniform product liability law.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to consider the nomination of Shirley Ann Jackson, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on the earned income tax credit.

SD-342

Judiciary

To hold hearings on punitive damages tort reform.

SD-226

Small Business

To hold hearings to examine the Small Business Administration's 8(a) Minority Business Development Program.

SH-216

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine drug control strategies in the western hemisphere.

SD-419

2:30 p.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on Department of Energy national security issues.

SR-222

APRIL 5

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-192

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the U.S. Forest Service land management planning process.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works

Superfund, Waste Control, and Risk Assessment Subcommittee

To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (P.L. 102-426).

SD-406

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to examine activities of the Department of Health and Human

Services' Food and Drug Administration, focusing on the future of American biomedical and food industries.

SD-430

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on providing direct funding through block grants to tribes to administer welfare and other social service programs.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Agricultural Research Service, Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, Economic Research Service, and the National Agricultural Statistics Service, all of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Bureau of Prisons, both of the Department of Justice.

S-146, Capitol

Governmental Affairs

To continue hearings on the earned income tax credit.

SD-342

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

Personnel Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on the Department of Defense Quality of Life Programs.

SH-216

Foreign Relations

African Affairs Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on International Relations' Subcommittee on African Affairs to examine the crisis in Rwanda and Burundi.

SR-325

APRIL 6

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Navy programs.

SD-106

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SD-138

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Business meeting, to mark up S. 565, to regulate interstate commerce by providing for a uniform product liability law.

SR-253

Labor and Human Resources

To continue hearings to examine activities of the Department of Health and Human Services' Food and Drug Administration, focusing on the future of American biomedical and food industries.

SD-430

10:00 a.m. Appropriations Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology, both of the Department of Commerce. S-146, Capitol	APRIL 27 10:00 a.m. Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Federal Transit Administration, Department of Transportation. SD-192	reau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior. SD-116 1:00 p.m. Appropriations Interior Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services. SD-116
Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation. SD-192 Environment and Public Works Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee To resume hearings on S. 440, to provide for the designation of the National Highway System, focusing on issues related to the Woodrow Wilson Bridge and the innovative financing of transportation facilities. SD-406 Judiciary To hold hearings to examine the right to own property. SD-226	MAY 2 9:30 a.m. Appropriations Interior Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. SD-138 Labor and Human Resources To hold hearings on the nomination of Henry W. Foster, Jr., of Tennessee, to be Medical Director in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services. SH-216	MAY 17 9:30 a.m. Appropriations Interior Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. SD-192
2:00 p.m. Appropriations Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of the Treasury and the Office of Management and Budget. SD-116	MAY 3 9:30 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Environmental Protection Agency, the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. SD-192 10:00 a.m. Appropriations Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Agriculture. SD-138	MAY 24 9:30 a.m. Appropriations Interior Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. SD-192
APRIL 26 9:30 a.m. Appropriations Interior Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for energy conservation. SD-116	JUNE 6 9:30 a.m. Appropriations Interior Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of the Interior. SD-138	
10:00 a.m. Appropriations Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Food and Consumer Service, Department of Agriculture. SD-138	MAY 4 10:00 a.m. Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation. SD-192	CANCELLATIONS MARCH 30 9:00 a.m. Armed Services Readiness Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on current and future Army readiness. SR-232A
Appropriations Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Legal Services Corporation. S-146, Capitol	MAY 5 9:30 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for Environmental Protection Agency science programs. SD-138	2:00 p.m. Energy and Natural Resources Energy Production and Regulation Subcommittee To hold hearings on S. 283, to extend the deadlines applicable to two hydroelectric projects in Pennsylvania, S. 468, to extend the deadline applicable to the construction of a hydroelectric project in Ohio, S. 543, to extend the deadline applicable to the construction of a hydroelectric project in Oregon, S. 547, to extend the deadlines applicable to certain hydroelectric projects in Illinois, S. 549, to extend the deadline applicable to the construction of three hydroelectric projects in Arkansas, S. 552, to allow the refurbishment and continued operation of a small hydroelectric facility in central Montana, and S. 595, to provide for the extension of a hydroelectric project located in West Virginia. SD-366
11:00 a.m. Appropriations Interior Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for fossil energy, clean coal technology, Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and the Naval Petroleum Reserve. SD-116	MAY 11 10:00 a.m. Appropriations Interior Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Bu-	